REGISTERED No. 76.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,334—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Situations Wanted, Servants Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-5 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

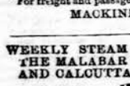
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
ANGLIA	1907	200	C. Hes man	24th Oct. 1878.
KILWA	1536	200	J. Avern	7th Nov. „
PATNA	1780	200	J. E. Withers	21st „ „

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the above-named places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passages apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINSURA, 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Co chin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Cellingapatam, Gopalpore, Salor Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Europe, Straits and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie Nationale Messageries Maritimes à Paris which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

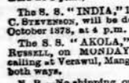
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "INDIA" 1060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. Stevenson, on THURSDAY, the 17th, October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. Stevenson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th October 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 21st October 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 5th, and the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class, Including Wines	2nd Class, Including Wines	3rd Class, Without Food
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	300	220	90
Port Said	320	240	100
Messina	450	340	140
Naples	450	340	140
Leghorn	450	340	140
Genoa	450	340	140
Marseilles	550	350	145

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

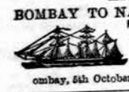
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.



THE S. S. COLUMBIA will sail about the 20th instant.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th October 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's S. S. POLUCE, Captain G. Raguzin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 3rd October 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
o Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
o Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 163 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's & S. N. Company.

Bazoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 14th Sept., 1878.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st Oct.
— HYDASPES	2694	450	D. Remoldson	28 h do.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3 13	600	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.
— BANGALORE	2983	500	L. G. Stead	11th do.
(s) VENETIA	2726	400	C. G. Ferrins	18th do.
— BOKHARA	2432	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	29th Oct.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	11th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	25th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th October 1878.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 23th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

FOR SALE,

THE MANGALAAD ESTATE, situated at the head of Kotkadi Pass, North Wynaad, containing 182 acres, about 14 acres Coffee in bearing and 68 acres Forest, Bungalow, Cooly Lines, &c.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co., Calicut.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER, BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0
Pints „ „ „ 5-8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are *in statu quo*.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the pathetic change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives and astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address
"GALEN,"
Umballa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, having the

LARGEST MANUFACTORIES in the WORLD,

With every facility for a production of

8,000 MACHINES PER WEEK,

Have determined to give the Public the full benefit of their enormous manufacturing facilities.

This large Reduction in their Prices, and their exceptionally easy terms of payment, by instalments to approved buyers,

Will enable Everyone now to become possessed of one of these

UNEQUALLED SEWING MACHINES,

Price from Rs. 60.

Catalogues and lessons free.

No Home need now be without one of these Popular Machines.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

THE IMPERIAL FRENCH SOUPS
OF THE
SOCIETE GENERALE DES POTAGES ECONOMIQUES.

PRICE LIST.

No.		Packages for 3 persons, per doz. A	Canisters for 6 persons, per doz. AA	Canisters, for 12 persons, per doz. AAA
1	"BIZ AU GRAS." Concentrated Beef with Italian Rice	4/6	10/-	18/-
2	"PIZ AU GRAS JULIENNE." Concentrated Beef with Rice and Mixed Vegetables	/6	10/-	18/-
3	"RIZ CONDÉ." Concentrated Beef with Rice and Haricot Beans (Prince Condé's favourite dish)	8/-	18/-	30/-
4	"JULIENNE." Concentrated Beef with Mixed Vegetables	8/- Packages for 5 persons, per doz.	18/- Canisters for 15 persons, per doz.	30/- Canisters for 30 persons, per doz.
5	"CONSOMME." Concentrated Beef for Gravy or Gravy Soup	8/- Canisters for 5 persons, per doz.	21/- Canisters for 10 persons, per doz.	39/- Canisters for 20 persons, per doz.
6	"SEMOULE RUSSE." Concentrated Beef with Semolina	10/-	18/-	30/-
7	"PATE "A POLITAINE." Concentrated Beef with Italian Paste	10/-	18/-	30/-
8	"TAPIOCA DE L'ETOILE." Concentrated Beef with Brazilian Tapioca	10/-	18/-	30/-
9	"PERLES DU JAPON." Concentrated Beef with Pearl Tapioca	10/-	18/-	30/-
10	"FROMENTINE." (Specialite for Invalids). Concentrated Beef with Wheat Flour	0/-	18/-	30/

Packages are only made up in Boxes, 4 doz. each kind. Canisters in Boxes, 1, 2 or 3 doz. each kind. Packing cases charged extra.

SPECIAL AGENTS:
J. F. ALDRIDGE & Co.,
4, East India Avenue, London.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,
ELECTRO-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
PORCELAIN LINED AND RICHLY ENGRAVED,
FOR SALE AT THE ICE HOUSE.
Prices Rs. 35 to Rs. 55 each.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUNDRIES ON SALE.

Purses
Card Cases
Playing Cards
Tin Stationery Cases
Do with cover and lock
Date Cases
Chubb's Cash Boxes
——— Paper Boxes
——— Despatch Boxes
Ball Programmes
Menu Cards
Dinner Cards
Ivory Paper Knives
Globes
Ladies Hand Bags
Courier Bags
Chubb's Safes
Compendium of Games
Bezique Boxes
Chessmen
Chessboards
Frith's Photographs
Copying Ink Pencils
Paper Fasteners
Elastic Bands
Drawing Instruments
Parallel Rulers
Colour Boxes
Oil Colours
Water Colours
Drawing Blocks
Drawing Papers
Tracing Cloth
Metallic Memo Books
Letter Writing Machines
Greaves' Pocket Letter Balances
Tourist Cases
Inkstands various
Blotting Books and Pads
Copying Books
Wedgwood's Manifold Writers
Penholders Ivory and Silver
Photograph Albums
Do for Views
Table Frames for Photos in velvet, olivewood, gilt metal and white metal
Hunting Knives
Pocket Knives
Scissors
Pocket Cork Screws
Draught Boards
Cribbage Boards
Dominoes
Reading Glasses
"Make up" Boxes for Amateur Theatricals
Whist Markers
Pocket Rules
Measuring Tapes
Binoculars
Telescopes
Aneroid Barometers
Magnetic Compasses
Thermometers
&c., &c., &c.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties marked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JUST RECEIVED.

THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET as authorized by the War Office, best quality, covered with white doe and lined with silk, complete with gilt spike and chain. Cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100	Rs. 2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A LADY and GENTLEMAN going to ENGLAND in December will be happy to take charge of ONE or TWO BOYS during the voyage home. Age not less than 3 years. Address "A. Z." care of Rev. W. D. COWLEY, D.D., Agra, or Rev. W. H. BRAY, M.A., Calcutta.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND DOUBLE SET of HARNESS for Pegu Ponies. Price must be moderate. Apply to "A. B. C." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT; one who has a knowledge of Millinery and Dress-Making preferred. Apply to Mrs. MEDLEY, 34, Meadow Street.

TO LET, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS with BOARD, suitable for married couple or single gentlemen. Apply at THE LONDON, opposite the Post Office.

FOR SALE, a splendid Grey ARAB, fast and quiet in Harness. Also a good English Buggy by Kesterton. Apply to A. B., at this office.

FOR SALE, the PROPERTY of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, a first-rate Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne. Cost Rs. 650 at Neuberg and Co. last Dec., can be had now for Rs. 525. Apply to No. 3, Clare Road, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S FRESH-BREAD, made by machinery, (untouched by hand), 8 lbs, per Rupee.

PURE AND SPARKLING
AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival (ex P. & O. Steamer SURAT) of a well selected and perfectly NEW STOCK of French Shirtings, Oxford Ditto, and Wove Flannels. In this Department we can guarantee ease, comfort, and a perfect and elegant fit.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine strong all Long cloth Shirts	Six for	22 8	25 0
Best Long cloth fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„	28 0	32 0
Do. with Collars attached	„	31 0	35 0
Our very best quality	„	31 0	35 0
Do. with Collars attached	„	34 0	38 0
Printed Manchester Cambric, Collars on	„	22 8	25 0
Best Printed French Cambric, do.	„	30 0	34 0
The Genuine Oxford Cloth, do.	„	36 0	40 0
The Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each	9 0	10 0
	Six for	52 0	58 0
Best Silk and Wool Shirts	Each	9 0	10 0
	Six for	52 0	58 0
Spun Silk Shirts	Each	12 0	14 0
	Six for	70 0	78 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR
COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	a.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
33	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

WHAT DO WE SMOKE?

"HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS having ANALYSED Messrs. J. F. ALLEN and CO.'S AMERICAN 'RICHMOND GEM,' and other BRANDS of CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, Pronounce them PURE and UNADULTERATED."—*Vide London Press.*

The Pure and Unadulterated
AMERICAN CIGARETTES and SMOKING TOBACCOS
manufactured by
Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.
Are exclusively made from the purest and finest
SUN-CURED NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO.

Hence they can be smoked without fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the tongue. These Tobaccos are entirely free from steme, dust, flavouring, or adulteration of any kind, and are unequalled and renowned for their perfect purity, delicate aroma, and rare fragrance.

Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co.'s "RICHMOND GEM"
CIGARETTES and "RICHMOND GEM" Curly Cut TOBACCO.
And other Brands of Cigarettes and Smoking Tobaccos (the name and trade mark on every package) can now be had of the Wholesale Agents for India:—

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

N.B.—The Up-country Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS. AND ENGRAVERS.

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES' SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUN POWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of the stock in trade of the late Mahomed Jaffer will be resumed TO-DAY at 1 p.m., commencing with lot No. 468.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
O. C. J.
Suit No. 659 of 1878.

AISHA BEBEE *alias* MAMA BEBEE ..... Plaintiff,
AMEENA BEBEE and others ..... Defendants.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NIZAMPOORA STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Ameena Bebee, widow of Sheref Ismail Mir Malang Patell, one of the Defendants, in pursuance of the Decree passed herein on the 18th June 1877.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Nizampoora Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 161, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, and bounded on the east by the house of Moya Mahomed Ebrahim, on the west by the house of Bapoo Saheb Marker, on the north by the Nizampoora Street aforesaid, and on the south by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. MUNSOOKLALL MOOGUTLALL MOONSHEE, Solicitor, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General and with the consent of the Mortgagee Bai Bechoobai, widow of Pestonjee Rustomjee Kooka Bharoocha, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the late Bai Cursetbai, widow of Cokerjee Heerjeebhoy:—

All that piece of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2512 square yards or thereabouts, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the road leading to Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, and bounded on the east by the road leading from Chinchpoogly to Sewree, on the west and south by the land belonging to the Frere Land Company, and on the north by the land belonging to Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, books, &c., at No. 2, Grants Building, Colaba.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on the 3rd Floor of No 2, Grants Building, Colaba, the household furniture of a gentleman whose family has proceeded up-country, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, dinner services, plated, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, ice pitcher, salvers, table spoons and forks, candlesticks, tea and coffee services, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, consisting a dining table in 6 pieces, drawing room, washing, dressing, and camp tables, drawing room, arm and without arm chairs, conversation couches, sofa bed, dumbwaiter, bookstand, teapoys, mahogany bookstand, velvet carpet, iron and bedstead four posts bedstead, clothes and gown pegs, baby's cot, pictures, table ornaments, table kerosine oil lamps, sewing machine, dressing glasses, books, bath, and dispensue room furniture, &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16TH, 1878.

THERE is no improvement to report here in trade generally, which continues in the same lifeless condition.

There was no alteration made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount at to-day's meeting of Directors.

The Home telegrams of yesterday's date are still far from cheering; Cotton in Liverpool was dull at previous prices. The Manchester Piece Goods Market was flat with little doing at a decline of 1d. perpiece in Shirtings, and ¼ths per lb. in Yarn. The Coffee Market in London was flat with prices in favour of buyers, the quotation for Mid. Plantation Ceylon being 1s. per cwt. lower, the values of other descriptions were unchanged at 74s. for Good Ordinary Native and 81s. for Mysore; the week's figures show a reduction in the stock in London of 1,000 tons, however. The Market for Cocoanut Oil continues firm at £48 15s. for Ceylon, and £65 for Cochin; and Linseed is reported to be steady and Rapeseed firm at previous prices. Wheat has given way 1s. per quarter, which is not surprising, considering the enormous shipments from America.

Consols are not quoted by Reuter in his telegrams of yesterday; French Rentes have given way ⅛, being now quoted at francs 112¾. Exchange on India is unchanged at 1s 7 5-16d. No alteration is reported in the rates for Enfaced Government Paper.

A payment of about £225,000 is advised into the bank of England. As the market rate of discount is equal to the Bank rate it is not improbable that we shall hear of a further advance after the usual Weekly Meeting of Directors to-morrow.

Bar Silver is again easier, being quoted at 50¾d. per ounce. The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 10¼ cents. per lb., but Futures have declined 1-16th further; 10 1-16 cents. being the present rate for January delivery. The day's receipts at the U. S. ports amount to 29,000 bales, and the Exports to Great Britain to 16,000 bales.

From the *New York Chronicle*, to hand by the Mail, we learn that the actual Cotton Crop of last season, ending on 31st August, amounted to 4,811,265 bales against 4,485,423 in 1876-77. The Exports for the year amounted to 3,346,640 bales, and the Spinner's takings to 1,546,298 bales, leaving a stock in hand at the close of the year of 43,449 bales. The crop was the largest on record with the exception of that of 1859-60 when it amounted to 4,823,770 bales; this year it will be remembered we are promised a crop of 5,250,000 to 5,500,000 bales! With such a crop in view the prospects held out for Manchester Goods by the same authority are not encouraging. After stating that, "so far as Europe is concerned," there is little prospect of any improvement in the Cotton Goods trade. "Until the wants of the world grow up to the present spinning power, which in 1865 was about 2,000,000,000lbs. (5,000,000 bales of 400lbs. each), and now is over 3,000,000,000lbs. or 7,500,000 bales of same weight," the writer goes on to state that "with regard to the trade in the United States we have a decidedly more hopeful view. In the first place, it is not at all likely that foreign dry goods will ever again come here to anywhere near the extent usual prior to 1873. We can manufacture for ourselves better and cheaper now. The very depression we have passed through has taught us great economies in manufacture, while the labour-saving mechanical devices we have introduced since then and during previous years are enabling us to put upon the market better goods at a less cost than our rivals. For these reasons our home demand will be left much more nearly for ourselves to supply, and as other business activities revive, we shall thus find profitable employment for all our spindles, and a stimulant to healthy growth for the future. Then, again, as is well know there is a growing outside demand for our goods, which we are able to meet at a profit. A new trade is of course of slow development, and especially at a time like this when every country is manufacturing without profit, and forcing its productions on unwilling customers. But notwithstanding the many discouragements, the movement is in a healthy condition, and full of future promise, &c., &c."

Although the foregoing is written by a citizen of the United States, who may possibly take rather a hopeful view of the prospects of the manufactures of his country, it is worthy of notice how steadily their exports of Cotton Goods have increased during the last four years. Those of the year ending 30, June 1878

amounted to			11,435,628 dollars.
Ditto	ditto	1877	10,180,984 ,,
Ditto	ditto	1876	7,772,978 ,,
Ditto	ditto	1875	3,091,332 ,,

These figures, although still showing a small total, point to a gradually increasing export trade, which will, no doubt, eventually compete seriously with Manchester, both in this market and in China.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very weak throughout the day, and the general opinion is that Council Drafts will again not be allotted at to-day's biddings in London. In any case we look for lower rates here to-morrow for sterling; as, if the allotments is made it will be at much lower rates, and if the allotment is not made, and the amount is again carried forward to next week, it will further tend to weaken our market. Business here during the day has been almost at a standstill, and our rates are almost identical with those of yesterday, viz.:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2s. 12½d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand is 1-16 to ⅛ premium, and at 60 days' sight 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is again weaker for four per cents., which are quoted at Rs. 93¼. The New Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan is unchanged at Rs. 98½.

SHARES.—The market is steadier, but there are no changes of any importance to notice.

COTTON.—There is nothing doing here. The quotation of 5½ per lb. for Good Oomrawuttee December-January shipment given by Reuter in his telegram of yesterday does not offer much inducement to shippers to operate at present rates.

LINSEED.—The market is dull at Rs. 6-13 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—No enquiry; prices declining.

FREIGHTS.—Depressed. The nominal rate for Liverpool is 10s. per ton.

COALS.—Unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p.ct	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	732
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 do	675½
Bank of Madras	40,000	250	all	6 do	670
National Bank of India	37,332	£10 £12-10	6	do	109 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee.	200	2,000	1,100	126 do	990
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	360
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	650
Berar Company (New).	155	500	all	60 p.a	455 xd.
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do	110
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co	1,000	1,000	all	75 do	500
Dahna Press Co	500	1,880	all	20 do	250
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	800	200	all	15 do	175 xd.
East India Press Co.	383	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	1,160
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.a.	380
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	307½
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	220
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	410
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	665

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	406	2,000	1,700	..	750
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	813	all	25 p.a.	320
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	1,150
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.a.	1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	975
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	180
Broach Mills	1,800	100	all	10 p.a*	42½
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	700
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	960
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	30 p. a.	645 xd.
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	30 p.a*	765
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	350	..	340
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.a*	420
Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	1,100
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.a.	970
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	880
Jaya Jhalloo Mills	760	1,000	all	35 p.a*	570
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	935
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*	785
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,235
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	359
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a*	1,280
Morarjee Spinning	1,243	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,200
Managon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	260
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	875
erial S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	475
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	450
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*	307½
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*	725
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,125	all	75	1,020
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.	900
Soondercas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	730
Do do. ½ Shares.	800	1,000	25	125 p.a.	310
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.a.	940
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	25 p.a.	700

* Per Share for the half-year.

BILLS DRAWN UPON INDIA BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, 1878-79.

	Amount.		Average rate.	Loss compared with contract at an exchange of 2s. the Re.
	£	Rs.	s. d.	Rs.
Estimated for the whole year	17,000,000	20,97,00,000	1 8·4	3,06,0,0,000
In the month of Sept. 1878	1,152,396	1,40,00,000	1 7·75	24,76,040
To the end of the month of Sept. 1878	8,353,604	9,30,00,000	1 8·25	1,54,69,960
Remains to make estimate good	8,646,996	10,10,00,000	1 8·54	1,45,30,040

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £8,353,004 @ 1s. 8·45d. Rs. 1,47,40,595

Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £8,353,004 @ 1s. 8·25d. ,, 1,54,69,960

Expenditure in excess of estimate Rs. 7,29,365

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 12th October 1878.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,327	0	0
Merchandize	52,909	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Telegraph	504	0	0
Total Rs.	1,04,940	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1877.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,898	0	0
Merchandize	46,413	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Telegraph	365	0	0
Total Rs.	82,676	0	0
Increase Rs.	22,264	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 138 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, sailed yesterday for Goa, with His Excellency E. A. Balesimao, and Dr. D. T. T. Dias.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's S. S. Teheran, 1,671 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton via Canal, with the English Mails, and the following cargo:—408 packages piecegoods, 1 case boots, 88 bales twist, 131 cases provision, 14 cases wine, 299 boxes silver, 1 box pearls and gold, 40 boxes silver and silver coins, 11 boxes saffron, 89 packages paper, 2 boxes specie, 1 box coral, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Pearl (s)	Klee	Cutch, Oct 14.
	Teheran (s)	Johnson	London, Sept 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
16	Akola (s)	Russell	Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
11	Bagdad (s)	Scott	Singapore, Sept 21.
	Atlantique	Psergy	Mauritius, Sept 12.
	Lowesater	Lewis	Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bagdad—Messrs Mchean, Carrett, Mowett, Gray, Rev Hector, Captain Brereton, Lieutenant Wilson, Lodn, Mr and Mrs Kernn, Mrs Macony and 4 children. Mr and Mrs Chump and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Wells, and Mr Sharpe.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.		
13	Africa (s)	Bombay.
14	Pemba (s)	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Navarino, from London:—Mrs E Wood and 4 children, Miss Harrington, Mr Gilbert, Miss E Munro, and Mrs Leggett.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30	Chilltern, ss.	Richardson	from Perim.
Sept. 14	Undaunted H M, ss,	D Arcy,	from Zanzibar.
23	Kwang Tung, I G, ss,	Elton,	from Berbara.
23	Dupleix, ss,	Such,	from Mauritius.
27	Abyssinia, ss,	Allen,	from Zanzibar.
28	Euryalus H M Frig, ship,	Smith,	from Portsmouth.
*29	Latona, ship,	Chimmin,	from Liverpool.
Oct. 1	Goolwa Dredger,	Finch,	from Glasgow.
2	Hydaspes, ss,	Risoldson,	from London.
2	Madras, s.,	Richardson,	from Singapore.
3	Arcot, ss,	Burke,	from Kurrachee.
3	Kilwa, ss,	Avern,	from London.
3	Polluce, ss,	Ragusin,	from Trieste.
4	Khasgar, ss,	Baker,	from shanghai.
4	Berenice Barque, ship,	Young,	from Cardiff.
4	Kwang Tung I G, ss,	Elton,	from Shochur.
5	Parsee, ss,	Sergent,	from Singapore.
5	Merkara, ss,	Withers,	from London.
5	Amazone, ss,	Nom de Dieu,	from Marseilles.
5	Scio, ss,	Seaborne,	from Kurrachee.
5	Principalle Carlos P T, ship,	Metzner,	from Sea.
6	Mikado, ss,	Barclay,	from Shanghai.
6	Torrington, ss,	Chitham,	from Batavia.
6	Stad Amsterdam, ss,	Sluiter,	from Batavia.
6	Bangala, ss,	Cruciani,	from Calcutta.
8	Sarthe P T, ship,	Orcill,	from Toulon.
7	Sumatra, ss, ss,	Seaton,	from Bombay.
7	Hutton, ss,	Hodges,	from Bombay.
7	Eldorada, ss,	Kerr,	from Calcutta.
8	Celia, ss,	Holmes,	from Bombay.
8	Wild Swan H M, ship,	Dacres,	from Mussowa.
8	Irrawaudy, ss,	Gauvain,	from Shanghai.
8	Chancellor, ss,	Valiant,	from Calcutta.
9	Peshawur, ss,	White,	from London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 3	Undaunt'd, H M S,	D Arcy,	to England.
3	Kwang Tung, I G ss,	Elton,	to Shochur.
3	Hydaspes, ss,	Renoldson,	to Bombay.
3	Madras, ss,	Richardson,	to Jeddah.
5	Polluce, ss,	Ragusin,	to Bombay.
4	Euryalus, H M Frig,	ship, Smith,	to Trincomalee.
4	Arcot, ss,	Burke,	to London.
4	Kilwa, ss,	Avern,	to Kurrachee.
4	Kashgar, ss,	Baker,	to London.
5	Abyssinia, ss,	Allen,	to Zanzibar.
5	Goolwa, dredger,	Finch,	to Adelaide.
5	Merkara, ss,	Withers,	to Calcutta.
5	Scio, ss,	Seaborne,	to Dunkirk.
6	Parsee, ss,	Sergent,	to Jeddah.
6	Amazone, ss,	Nom de Dieu,	to China.
6	Mikado, ss,	Barclay,	to London.
6	Torrington, ss,	Chitham,	to Rotterdam.
6	Stad Amsterdam, ss,	Sluiter,	to Marseilles.
6	Bangala, ss,	Cruciani,	to Genova.
7	Dupleix, ss,	Such,	to Mauritius.
7	Sarthe, P T ship,	Orcill,	to Saigon.
7	Sumatra, ss,	Seaton,	to Venice.
8	Hutton, ss,	Hodges,	to London.
8	Eldorada, ss,	Kerr,	to London.
8	Chancellor, ss,	Valiant,	to Trieste.
9	Celia, ss,	Holmes,	to Liverpool.
9	Irrawaddy, ss,	Gauvain,	to Marseilles.
9	Peshawur, ss,	White,	to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Chiltern, ss, Richardson, from Perrim.
Latona, ship, Shimmin, from Liverpool.
Beanock Burn, ship, Young, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Elton, from Shochur.
Principa de Charles, P T ship, Metznes, from Sea.
Wild Swan, H M ship, Dacers, from Mussowa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—2 cases hardware, Mahomed Jacoob.
Afghan s—9 boxes tinned plates, Essoffally Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—3 cases toys, Abdool Hoosein Heptoolabhoy; 6 cases black cochineal, Nursey Sooderjee; 49 cases window glass, Bassumally Lallmeya; 21 cases oilmanstores and 10 cases sauce, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 10 cases soap, 2 cases cutlery and 1 case lavander water, Allana Abdool Raman; 15 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Alabama s—1 cask hardware, Essoffally Sumsoodin; 35 cases champagne and 8 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Pekin s—3 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Mongolia s—2 cases old tom and 15 cases rum, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Australia s—8 25 cases vermouth E. Bazonjee Lacrawalla.

FROM GENOA.

India s—10 cases brandy, Eduljee Sazanjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes s—4 cases saffron, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Columbia s—200 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers; 14 bales wool, Sagurmull Surdarmull; 491 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 300 bales cotton, Dicem'er Rauchunder; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 110 bags rice Mirjamull Sewbux; 120 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 45 bales wool, Manockram Ruriatram; 33½ cwts coir yarn, Mornjee Natha; 40 bales wool, Pelly and Co.
Trentham Hall s—2,009 cwts bones, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s—31 cwts Ganja, Nagindass Nuthoobhoy; 25¾ cwts wax, Currimbhoy Hoosenbhoy; 29 cwts carroweyseed, Hemoobhoy Mahamed; 206 bales cotton and 28 bales hides P and O S N Co; 1 bale hide and 15 bales skins, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 24 bales skins Dhurumsee Veljee; 3 bales skins and 25 bales hides, Hassum Woomer; 11 bales hides and skins, and 32 cwts D horns, Puckeer Mahamed Munjee; 59 cwts D horns, Alfadin Mahamed Dama; 58 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 900 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 222 cwts B horns, Hassum Noormahamed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—30 bales cotton waste, G Wyllie and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Green, Col. Ast. Adjt Genl, on leave, from Poona.
Duming, Capt, 2-17th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

OCTOBER 16.

Stewart, Lieut Genl, Staff Corps, from sick leave from England.
Spilling, Capt, 13th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Doyle, 2nd Lieut, 85th Lt Infantry, on duty from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 15.

Hoggan, Lieut, R A, from leave, to Rajkot.

OCTOBER 16.

Shilling, Captain, 13th Hussars, from leave to Lucknow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 12.)

Mr J S Drummond is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Assistant Apothecary Carleton are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain Price, Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

Major H C T Jarrett, v c, Deputy Conservator of Forests, in Mysore, and Mr A Smythies, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, are transferred to the N W Provinces for employment in the Forest School Circle.

Mr H G Young, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, is appointed to the Forest Department, and will officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr B Ribbentrop, Officiating Additional Conservator of Forests of the 4th class in British Burma, is confirmed in his appointment. The designations of the two Conservators in British Burma will be as follows:—Major Seaton, Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle. Mr Ribbentrop, Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle.

Mr Tupper, c s, Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, during the employment of Mr C J Lyall, c s, on special duty, or until further orders.

Lieut Morris, attached to the 14th Jeneal N I, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

The following order issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, consequent on the departure of Lieut Chamberlain to join the Cabul Mission, is confirmed:—Lieut Masters, Adjutant, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties.

The services of Lieut Muir, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant duty, on the Governor General for Rajpootana, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Pending the arrival of Major Burlton, Lieut-Colonel C F Keays, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is appointed to the charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, in addition to his own duties.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major Grant, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission:—Mr Nicholette, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class. Mr Hare, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

In supersession of previous orders, Lieut MacIvor, Officiating Political Assistant, is posted to Indore as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

Mr Hewson, c s, Assistant Commissioner, Punjaub, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and is posted to Rajpootana as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

[MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 5th October 1878.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following temporary appointment:—Lieut Thuillier, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer 17th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Adjutant of His Excellency's Body-Guard, during the absence of Lieut Muir.

Lieut Spurling, 67th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 8th Regt N I, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 5th Punjab Infantry.

Conductor G Richards, Sub-Engineer, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, from the 20th September, vice Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut Gaynor, promoted.

Sub-Conductor Ryan, Sub-Engineer, Military Works Branch, to be Conductor, from the 20th Sept, vice Conductor Richards, promoted.

The services of Surgeons E S Brander, M D, and F C Chatterjee, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr W H Freeman is appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class IV of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways and posted to the Western System of State Railways.

Captain S W Jenner, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred temporarily to the Central Provinces.

Sergeant McCarthy (Unattached), Supervisior, Military Works Branch, is rounded to Military duty.

Mr W J Flynn, temporary Sub-Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, is transferred temporarily to the Indus Valley State Railway.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HORSLEY—JACKSON—September 18th, at St. Simon's Church, St. Helier's, Jersey, William Henry Horsley, of the Bombay Civil Service, eldest son of Colonel Horsley, R. E. (Madras), of St. Stephen's Lodge, Canterbury, to Mary Heathcote, eldest daughter of the late Capt. T. Jackson, By. N. I., of Harbledown Lodge, near Canterbury.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—October 16th, at Girgaum, the wife of Robert Scott V. S., of a son.

STRANACK—October 15th, at Bandora, the wife of F. D. Stranack, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KALE—October 15th, at Borebhat Lane, Girgaum, Punderinath, the beloved and infant son of Mr. Nana Bapoojee Kale, Cashier. *Bombay Gazette*, aged 3 months and 7 days, deeply regretted.

SETT—October 16th, at Girgaum, Mr. Ardeesir Merwanjee Manockjee Sett, deeply regretted. His remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this morning at 7 o'clock from his family residence, Girgaum.

WISE—October 15th, at Lower Colaba, Susan Wise, widow of the late Mr. William Wise, Bombay Pilotage Establishment, aged 87 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—October 8th, at Secundorabad, the wife of W. A. Bell, Esq., P. W. D., Resident Engineer, Nizam's State Railway, of a daughter.

BRUCE—October 11th, at Umballa, the wife of A. C. Bruce, Esq., Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

HUNT—October 8th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. J. A. Hunt, of a daughter.

IGNATIO—October 9th, at Tuticorin, the wife of Arthur S. G. Ignatio, S I. Railway, of a daughter.

MAUNSELL—October 11th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon-Major C. A. Maunsell, of a son.

OWENS—October 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Owens, Postal Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

JERMYAN—CARMICHAEL—October 8th, at St. John's, Naini Tal, by the Rev. J. F. Scobel, assisted by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, the Rev. Edmund Jermyn, eldest son of the Bishop of Brechin, to Constance Barre, eldest daughter of Brechin, to Constance Barre, eldest daughter of C. P. Carmichael, Esq., C.S.

YOUNG—BATTEN—October 10th, at Multan, by the Rev. W. A. Duke, Charles Wilson, (5th Punjab Infantry), 2nd son of Major-General C. Becher Young, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, to Annie, daughter of J. Hallet Batten, retired B. C. S.

DEATHS.

BRYAN—October 9th, at Simla, George M Bryan, late Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue, N. W. P., aged 56.

ARUNDELL—October 11th, at Meerut, from exhaustion, Mrs. Anne Arundell, aged 51 years.

CLARKE—October 13th, at Allahabad, Frank Robert, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clarke, aged 8 months.

FORBES—September 10th, at Hooghly, Florence Edith Carter, the child of J. C. M. Forbes, Esq., aged 2½ years.

GOUGH—October 10th, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, Kathleen Maud, youngest child of Colonel Charles Gough, aged 3 months and 22 days.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....19th Oct., 0h. 0·9 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 17	.....	5 56	5 35	2 38 m	8 31 m
				3 2 a	8 32 a
Fri. 18	.....	5 57	5 34	3 27 m	9 21 m
				2 47 a	9 12 a
Sat. 19	.....	5 57	5 33	4 25 m	10 26 m
				3 56 a	10 29 a
Sun. 20	18th Sunday after Trinity	5 57	5 33	5 55 m	11 53 m
				5 39 a	11 59 a
Mon. 21	.....	5 58	5 32	6 49 m	1 18 a
				7 22 a	...
Tues. 22	English Mail expected	5 58	5 31	8 1 m	1 31 m
				8 38 a	2 27 a
Wed. 23	.....	5 58	5 31	9 53 m	2 40 m
				9 30 a	3 13 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m. on Monday, the 30th inst.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1878.

IT is impossible not to admire the childlike faith which the "Calcutta correspondent" of the *Times*, whose real dwelling place is well known to be Simla, reposes in the genius, the industry, and the capacity for affairs of the Viceroy of India. Some irreverent English newspapers have, we see, begun to ridicule the pompous phrases of Oriental flattery in which this correspondent week after week celebrates the praises of his Viceregal patron; but, as the *Times* is allowed to get its telegrams at one-fourth of the rates which the rest of the press are condemned to pay for messages between England and India, surely it is bound to display in some form or other its gratitude for so exceptional a privilege. Outsiders, perhaps, do not share the views of the *Times'* correspondent. Some of them may even be of opinion that "that brilliant and gifted man of genius" whom Mr. John Morley assures us that English literature grudges to the Government of India might be given back without a sigh by India to English literature. For in what department of administration has Lord Lytton's rule hitherto been successful? If we grant that he sanctioned the right principles of action in the management of last year's Famine, his personal intervention came too late to avert hideous and widespread suffering. In financial matters his advisers have led him to commit a series of grievous, nay, even outrageous, blunders which have shaken public credit and irritated the general body of taxpayers. In diplomacy, which was supposed to be his special *métier*, he has allowed himself to be completely and even laughably overreached by the barbarian Chief of Kabul. The Duke of Wellington described the statecraft of Talleyrand as resembling very closely that of a Mahratta Brahmin, only that it was not so clever; and we suspect that Lord Lytton has failed as an Oriental diplomatist because he has tried to form himself on the model of Talleyrand and has thus engaged in an unequal strife of wits, when his only chance was to adopt the straightforward tactics of an older school of Anglo-Indian statesmen. It now appears, however, that his Lordship, having been baffled in diplomacy, is determined to try his hand at making war. We can only pray most earnestly that he will at least not imitate Lord Ellenborough, whose vainglorious disposition he seems to have inherited, and that he will spare us bombastic proclamations of questionable victories, and will not insist on riding to battle on an elephant along with the Commander-in-Chief. But, so far as we can infer from the organization of columns and movements of troops as they are known up to the present moment, Simla is the real base of military operations, and the Vi

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

PESHAWUR, Oct. 15.

Orders have been issued that all Cavalry Regiments in garrison are to recruit 15 sabres per troop, and Infantry Regiments 200 men. The Hazara Mountain Battery is expected here on the 19th, and the 17th Regiment is expected on the 21st.

Letters from Nawab Ghoolam Hussein are said to have been received at Khelat, stating that he is returning by the Kurram route.

AFGHAN REINFORCEMENTS AT ALI MUSJID.

MOOLTAN, Oct. 16.

A party of Afridi soldiers who have just rejoined the 26th Punjaub N. I. saw, coming down the pass, several guns and troops marching to reinforce Ali Musjid. The Kabulis say that the Amir is willing to receive the Mission, but the Viceroy has ordered the Amir to Peshawur to apologise. They state also that large reinforcements have gone to Kandahar.

(OFFICIAL.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

A wing of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and the 5th Punjab Infantry reached Thull on the 13th instant, and the 9th Punjab Infantry on the 14th. The 12th Bengal Cavalry marched from Kohat for Thull on the 15th. The Squadron of the 10th Hussars, the 4-11 Mountain Battery, and the 5th Goorkhas are at Kohat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.

Russia, yielding to the advice of her colleagues as regards the administration of Roumelia, has agreed to uphold the Berlin and not the San Stefano Treaty.

A Note has been issued by Count Andrassy in which he refutes the charges made by the Porte against the Austrian troops of cruelties in Bosnia and Hersegovina.

The Great Powers disregard the appeal made by the Porte asking them to compel Austria to conform to the declarations made at the Congress.

A circular despatch from the Russian Government alludes to the impotence of the Porte to cope with the massacres after the withdrawal of the Russian forces, and urges common action of the Powers in the matter.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, have given up the idea of visiting Cyprus in consequence of the foreign complications which threaten the Government.

General Warre has been gazetted Member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind, with the outward English Mails of the 4th inst., left here for Bombay at midnight last night.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 13-16
The Manchester Market has been flat and little doing.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	112¼
Bar Silver	50½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 5-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76½

About £226,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

THE TRANSFER LOAN.

We are authorized to announce that it is not the fact that the Government has resolved not to accept terms for the residue of the Transfer Loan of 1879 at any rate below par. The outstanding balance is now believed to be only about two crores of rupees, and it will be remembered that tenders for this amount will be opened at noon on Monday the 21st instant.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Oct. 16, 7 A.M

Mail steamer Siam, from Bombay, arrived.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 16.

CANNANORE, 4-47 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer max. 85, min. 72; W. B. 78; barometer 29·72.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W. 3; thermometer 84; barometer 29·840.

MANGALORE, 15, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind N. E. N. W.

TUTICORIN, 4-15 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S.; thermometer 89; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. ght; thermometer 89.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 7d.	per Rs.
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 8d.	"
Credits,	3	" "	1s. 8d.	"
Documents,	3	" "	1s. 8 1-16d.	"
France,	3	" "	2-12½	"

Our commercial correspondent in London refers, it will be seen in the last paragraph of his letter, to the probable failure of the City of Glasgow Bank the week after the Mail left and the inevitable consequences of such a disaster, and his prognostications were only too correct.

It seems unlikely that many of the European regiments in India will be relieved this year. The 1st Royal Scots and 3rd Buffs have been stopped, and now we hear that the 2nd Queen's have been ordered from Poona to relieve the 17th at Mhow, the latter proceeding to Nusseerabad to take the place of the 68th, ordered on service.

The Governor of Bombay has, we hear, determined to confirm Colonel Merriman in the appointment of Public Works Secretary, in which he has been acting for Sir Michael Kennedy, who succeeds Colonel Crommelin in Bengal. This nomination means the supersession of several of Colonel Merriman's seniors, including Colonel Jenkin Jones, Colonel St. Clair Wilkins, and Colonel Fuller; and there is likely to be an exodus of Royal Engineers in consequence.

Colonels Faulkner and Sir Lewis Pelly, Bombay Army, both shortly succeed to Colonels' allowances.

Mr. J. Jardine, Judicial Commissioner of Burma, late Joint Sessions Judge of Tanna, Bombay, has been granted furlough for a year and seven months from the 1st of January next.

Large contracts for green tea have lately been made in Kumaon and Garhwal. It is estimated that the total outturn from the tea districts this year will be from 150 to 200,000 lbs.

The *Pioneer*—A correspondent draws attention to an incident at the funeral of Captain Pemberton, lately murdered by a fanatic at Khundwa, which shows the horror felt by the local Mahomedan population at the crime. Many respectable Mussulmans were present at the grave side, and after the Bishop of Calcutta had ended his short but effective address, Zain-ul-Abadin Khan stepped forward and on behalf of himself and the Mahomedans of Khundwa disavowed all sympathy with the murderer who had brought such disgrace on their class; the man had been actuated by personal feelings in which they in no way joined. This expression of opinion carried all the more weight with it as Zain-ul-Abadin, or as he is commonly called the "Khan Sahib," is the head of the local Mahomedan community in Nimar, in which district his family has been resident for generations. A native deputy collector of customs, an up-country Mahomedan, also deprecated the crime being regarded as other than one of personal revenge.

A Calcutta paper states that the friends of the late Mr. Batchellor in the East Indian Railway propose, as a means of perpetuating that gentleman's memory, to collect a fund to be devoted to some purpose in connection with the welfare of the employés of the railway and their children, such as would have been his own especial wish.

The *Englishman*—One is tempted to ask what circumstances have arisen to cause the proper executive duties appertaining to the office of the Commander-in-Chief to cease, or be absorbed in those of the Governor-General-in-Council? Our contention is that a certain military policy having been determined upon by the Government, it should be left, as far as possible, to the Commander-in-Chief to make all the military arrangements and dispositions (subject to the approval of the Government) which he thinks necessary for its success; and that in doing this, he should be just as little interfered with as possible. Let the Government initiate their policy and all the credit for it, if it be creditable; but leave the Commander-in-Chief alone in his responsibility for the way he goes about his task, and let him, in his turn, have all the credit which, if successful, is his due. He will get all, or a very large share of, the blame, in event of failure, whether his fault or not.

The *Turkestan Gazette* has received news, dated 1st July, from the native force which the Russians have posted in the valley of the Ak-Bash, to observe the course of affairs in Kashgaria. The letters sent refer chiefly to the suppression of the insurrection in Khotan, a pacification procured by the Chinese at no small cost. A division of 3,000 men, which marched under the command of the Turfan Commander-in-Chief from Aksu to Khotan, suffered a great defeat, and were annihilated by Sarts who rose in insurrection under the leadership of the former Khotan ruler, Niaz Beg, of whom we have often heard. Fresh Chinese troops to the number of two, or two and a half thousand, were despatched from Yangishahr to Khotan to suppress the insurrection; and Shun Tsun Tsan was left in Yangishahr with only about 600 Chinese troops, while in the villages surrounding Kashgar there were no Chinese at all. The flight to our territory of the well-known Mulla Turan Khoja which led to the reinforcement of the former Chinese posts along the Chakmak road, and to the establishment of new ones in the Turugard, Terekti, Korumduk and Kogart Passes, left the Aksakal Khosanjambai to bear the chief burden of responsibility. The latter was security for Turan Khoja, and was accordingly put to torture by order of the Chinese Governor of Kashgar. He only escaped after five or six days suffering, and by paying a heavy ransom. After this the Chinese publicly executed the youngest son of Yacob Beg, together with the Sarikol Beg, and the Khirghiz chief Alif Beg, who had risen with his dependent Khirghiz against Tsun Tsan. At the same time the Chinese ordered the caravan which had set out for Khokand to return to Kashgar.

The *Madras Times*—The planters of Wynaad are to be congratulated on having had the question of extradition with Mysore satisfactorily settled. Hitherto coolies, after receiving large advances, were able to escape to Mysore without completing their engagements, and it was a matter of considerable difficulty, annoyance, delay, and expense to have them arrested and brought back. Now, however, the cooly who escapes to Mysore may be arrested and brought back on a warrant issued by a magistrate in Wynaad. Another advantage gained by the planters in Wynaad is the appointment by Government of a Munsiff of high powers, also qualified as magistrate, to the district; so that aggrieved planters will not be put to the annoyance and delay of taking their complaints through a long string of understrappers before they can secure justice. The unification of the coffee districts in Wynaad has not yet been effected; and, as remarked in the report, the scheme will probably be deferred until the future of Coorg has been settled, on the reversion of Mysore to native rule. There can be no doubt that the proposed amalgamation will greatly benefit and promote the interests of the planting enterprise in Wynaad.

The Lahore paper says—An order has been issued to commanding officers of regiments proceeding on service, that all their camp followers are to be provided with a pair of boots, a posteen, and a blanket. Considering how the camp followers suffered in the first Afghan campaign, this is a wise and humane order. An advance of one month's pay is to be given to the native soldiers. This is a boon that will be appreciated, but no mention is made of any favours to be shown to the European officers. Now, many of these are married men, who have to break up their homes at considerable loss, and send their families away. A month's pay in advance to these officers, and a free passage for their wives and families to any station in India would be a welcome consideration.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—Official reports issued from the Registration Department of Bengal state that the effects of the storm wave and cyclone of 1876 are still shown in the returns of Noakhilly and Chittagong, in which neither the registrations nor the receipts of the past year amounted to those of 1875-76. The district of Boileaunguge is, however, reported to have almost recovered its former prosperity, the registrations being nearly as numerous, and the receipts greater than before the cyclone. With the two exceptions mentioned, the rest of the district is stated to be more prosperous now than at any former period, and the financial position of the Registration Department is pronounced to be excellent.

Vanity Fair—If we are to engage in hostilities with Afghanistan, it might be as well to prepare betimes for such a contingency as the necessity of increasing at short notice the strength of the European portion of the Army in India. It is not impossible that the passage of the frontier may be the signal for disturbances in our rear, or it may be necessary to coerce Persia into neutrality by an expedition to the Persian Gulf. Would it not be wise, therefore, to send some four or five thousand additional troops to Malta, to be in readiness for transport to India, Persia or Turkey? No extra expense need be incurred, and the troops till next April would be as healthy in mild Malta as at bleak Aldershot.

Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledging a copy of a work on "Clergymen's Sore Throat," writes:—"When I have had very lengthened statements to make, I have used what is called egg-flip—a glass of sherry beaten up with an egg. I think it excellent, but I have much more faith in the egg than in the alcohol. I never think of employing it unless on the rare occasions when I have expected to go much beyond an hour."

The *Spectator*—The Government of India has rejected a Factory Bill proposed in Bombay for the regulation of the cotton mills. This Bill, there can be little doubt, is mainly supported by the desire of Manchester to hamper the dangerous competition of the native workmen, and the Government was probably unwilling to discourage a rising trade. Still, if it is true that children under eight are toiling in the mills, and that women are working thirteen hours a day for six and a half days a week, such a Bill must be urgently required. Neither the children nor the women are free agents, both being under the power of the heads of households, while, from their immense numbers, the danger of using-up or disgusting individuals is not felt. The hours should be the longest limit of labour; Sunday toil should be prohibited absolutely for the sake of rest, and inexorable rules should be made as to the supply of air and of civilised drainage. If these things are not done, and the mill hands allowed to work themselves to death in crowded rooms, we shall have some new epidemic born in these mills as dangerous as cholera. The talk about personal feedom is talk merely. If we are bound to accept Hindoo ideas about hygiene when opposed to those of skilled professionals, we have no moral *locus standi* in India at all. We wonder, when Manchester has digested the facts, whether it will give up its opinion that the natives of India are incurably indolent people?

In England the general impression as to the Treaty of San Stefano is, that it was altogether superseded by the Treaty of Berlin. That of course is a mistake. In Russia a different idea prevails. There the San Stefano Treaty is regarded as a sort of bill of rights, set aside for a time under *force majeure*, but capable of revival of any particular whenever the Czar is able to assert the privileges granted by the conquered to the conqueror. Meanwhile, we read in the Constantinople correspondence of the *Times*: "The practical inconveniences resulting from the omission to define clearly the relations of the Treaty of Berlin to that of San Stefano are becoming apparent. The Treaty of San Stefano was expressly preliminary. A great part of it, as exclusively affecting Russian and Turkish interests, was neither confirmed, modified, nor abrogated by the Congress, and was, indeed, formally excluded from discussion. This portion must now be converted into a definitive act which will require to be duly ratified by the two Sovereigns. I have reason to believe that negotiations with this object have been opened between the Russian and Turkish Governments." It should never be forgotten that the crippling indemnity-claim, which Lord Salisbury argued against so justly and so completely, surrendered, is one of those matters which were left aside as "exclusively affecting Russian and Turkish interests."

The *Economist*—A correspondent asked us last week why the India 5½ per cent. rupee paper, now to be converted, or to be paid off on the 1st May next, is worth relatively 3 per cent. less than India 4 per cent. sterling stock. The latter is redeemable at par in ten years, while the rupee paper, if converted into the new 7s. per cent. notes (that is, 7s. interest for every 100 rupees of capital), would likewise yield 4 per cent. interest, with principal repayable in fifteen years. The reason why such notes would be worth less than the sterling bonds is, that in the latter case both principal and interest are receivable at the Bank of England without trouble of any kind, while in the case of the promissory note which are encashed in India, there is the trouble and delay of transmitting interest, which, after all, would be payable in rupees. Apart from this, trustees, who greatly affect India sterling stocks, never dream of touching such fluctuating securities as rupee notes, which may in reality be termed floating debt. But, as a matter of fact, the public have not availed themselves of the option of conversion into the 7s. per cent. portion." The 16th inst. was the last day for receiving 5½ per cent. notes for such conversion, when it would appear that out of about five millions held in London some three-fifths had been duly deposited, practically the whole of which was for the "Transfer Loan, 1879, 4½ per Cent. Portion." This, like the converted notes, will be rupee paper pure and simple. Consequently, the experiment of issuing notes payable in a variable number of rupees, according to their exchangeable value, into sterling, has practically failed upon its first trial. The terms of conversion and the stipulations respecting the proposed new issue were far too involved; and should another attempt be made at any future time, it would be a condition of success that they should be simplified and rendered more palatable. With sterling 4 per cents. at only 1¼ per cent. premium, it is very natural that such notes should here be at a discount.

An intimate acquaintance of the late Mehemet Ali Pasha has contributed to a Berlin journal a number of characteristic anecdotes of the brave and genial soldier. He told his friend that he had three reasons for pressing so eagerly to be accredited as a plenipotentiary to the Berlin Congress:—1st, ambition to take an eminent part in the province of politics as well as in that of strategy, and thus commend himself to his Government; 2nd, a passionate longing to be again in his native land, which he always called his "home," and for which he said he had "the love of a child;" and 3rd, admiration for the person of Prince Bismarck, whom he eagerly desired to know personally. Upon returning to his friend, after a meeting of the Congress, Mehemet Ali gave a summary criticism of its eminent members. "Prince Bismarck," he observed, "surpassed them all in his astonishing length of head" (Kopfiange). Bulow was "a deeply prudent man who surprised me by his sympathy." "I am not in a fair position to describe the impression made upon me by Lord Beaconsfield, since the English language is a weak point with me. I could perceive that the English Premier had his organ (of speech) most completely under command; he passed from the deepest tones, like the roaring of the sea, to the softest flute-like tones, and produced a great effect." M. Waddington seemed to him to be the man of greatest capacity amongst the other plenipotentiaries. On the subject of his religion, his friend could never induce Mehemet Ali to speak. Perhaps the best anecdote is one which dates from the time just after the peace of San Stefano. The Grand Duke Nicholas observed with very discontented eyes the Turkish intrenchments, which rose up in ever-increasing dimensions before the Russian front. One day he appeared within the Turkish *rayon*, surrounded by his suite, and prohibited Mehemet Ali from all further work. "Immediately," said he, "I gave the alarm, and vigorously stopped the men from working on the fortifications. Naturally, however, during the night we worked so much the harder. When General Todleben came in place of the Imperial Prince, I thought truth was the best policy. So I called upon him, and said openly, 'Your Excellency, I cannot live without digging and trenching, and I am miserable when I do not see a spade. Your Excellency will know how to appreciate my feelings.' The General laughed good-naturedly, and the Turks gained their needful rest at night; we worked hard in the daytime."

The *Daily News*, Sept. 20, gives the following piece of advice as to the best mode of treating Shere Ali:—"A prompt march on Cabul before Shere Ali can have time to mature his plans and marshal his forces could be made by a comparatively weak column, and would probably enable the diplomatists to act with effect. The fall of Cabul, or a treaty signed under its walls, would greatly increase our influence and lower his. With a ruler whose authority is very slight at a distance from the seat of Government, what is called prestige is of vital importance. As to ourselves, we have been grossly insulted, while the overtures of Russia have been received with ostentatious assisfaction, and every day that elapses before we exact ample reparation loosens our hold on India. We must strike a blow of some sort at once, and in order to strike at once we have no choice but to advance by the Khyber Pass. The moral effect of forcing this celebrated defile and marching by the shortest road on the capital would be very great. It is one of the cases in which audacity is true wisdom. As the thunder follows close on the heels of the lightning so ought a British army to follow close on the heels of British menace. We simply cannot afford to delay." The same journal, however, protests against the policy which has brought the Empire face to face with this necessity. It says:—"If any evil should come of this Cabul mission the historical responsibility will only rest on the people of England, inasmuch as they have allowed men to govern them who never consulted them in advance. That is, indeed, a serious responsibility; but it cannot be said that the English people knew of this particular enterprise or gave it in advance even a passive or tacit approval."

The *Daily Telegraph*:—No Indian Government can put up with conduct like that of the Afghans at Ali Musjid and live. It is not a courteous defiance; it is a wilful blow artfully designed, and delivered with pomp and circumstance, not merely before the two Indian princes who rode beside Major Cavagnari, but before all our feudatories, and, indeed, the whole world. A thrill of excitement and expectation must have shot through the peninsula from end to end when the news was published, and we may depend upon it that every native court and every bazaar is already watching with Oriental keenness to discover whether the insult will be borne meekly or answered by a display of irresistible power. Nor is it India alone which will respond to the awakening touch. The frontier tribes, the distant Turcomans, the people of the Central Asian Khanates, the Persian and the Arab—even the Chinese themselves—will feel the shock, and form their estimate of English temper and Indian resolution strictly in accordance with the course which the British Cabinet may adopt. They will all see in the blow struck by Shere Ali not the hand of the Ameer, but the arm of Russia; and they will measure our strength exactly by the promptitude and adequacy of the answering thrust, as they would our weakness by tame submission. They will know that it was not the Afghan but the Russian who spoke out defiance in the Khyber Pass; and discern clearly, if we do not, that the event marks the growth of that Northern Power before whom, as they will believe, England has faltered and quailed.

The *Financier*—The cost of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina up to the 15th of October is reckoned by some of the Vienna papers as likely to reach 85 millions of florins, or equal (at the par of exchange) to about £8,500,000 sterling. It is added that should it be found necessary to maintain the occupying force at so large a number as 200,000 men, the additional expense from the middle of October to the end of the year is not likely to be less than 75 millions of florins, or say, £7,500,000 sterling. These are very heavy sums, and, it is to be presumed, must include the whole cost of the mobilisation voted by the Dual Parliament. The work it has undertaken, even should it be brought quickly to an end, will evidently entail not a little embarrassment upon an empire whose financial position has always been one of its weakest points, and in any case it is difficult to see how Austria will get from the occupied provinces any material compensation equal in amount to the heavy expenditure to which she has subjected herself. Russia, falsely representing herself as holding a mandate from, and authorised to execute the will of, Europe, rushed into war with Turkey, and received her reward in the loss of scores of thousands of lives and the piling up of one or two hundred millions sterling of debt. Austria, on the other hand can affirm with truth that in the course she is taking she is carrying out the mandate of assembled Europe, and yet she is being made to feel that in passing her frontier she has stepped into a hornets' nest.

The *World*—Mr. Gladstone has offered his countrymen too decided an alterative from the stimulating Imperialism of his political rivals in asking them to believe that in matters of trade and commerce the United States are passing to England 'in canter.' It is not many years since he brought them up with the praises of the period of 'leaps and bounds:' whence this sudden and complete revolution? Nations have their cycles, and, after expansion, may have to submit to contraction, but what are the precise symptoms that England has taken the downward turn, or is about to take it? We are suffering from depressed trade; but every nation in the world is doing the same, and we are not so badly off as many of our neighbours. France is the only country which compares favourably with us in trading matters; and there are exceptional causes of what may be called French prosperity in comparison with the flagging enterprise of other communities. The United States, to which Mr. Gladstone gives the palm of superiority, have suffered very much more than we have done, and their troubles are by no means ended. Why does Mr. Gladstone take no account of these? How does he, a vehement Free-trader, reconcile it with his economical principles that it should be said that to protectionist America belongs the whole bright and glorious future, while free-trading England is to be nowhere in the race? If that be so, England had better try what Protection can do for her. But Mr. Gladstone offers no facts in support of his precipitate conclusion; and even if he could do so, it is an ungracious part for an English statesman to turn Cassandra before his fellow-countrymen, in order, as it would seem, to flatter the vanity of 'Our Kin beyond Sea.'

THE FRONTIER.

(*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*)

PESHAWUR, 7th Oct.

In a few days I shall send you an exact list of all the forces now at the front. Meanwhile your readers will be glad to hear that since the date of my last letter the list has swollen considerably. The advent of the Guides from Murdan, the 1st Sikhs from Kohat, the detachments of H. M.'s 2-9th and 81st regiments from Cherat and Nowshera, and of three batteries of artillery, has added immensely to our available strength. There cannot be any doubt that the fort of Ali Musjid might be stormed with success at once, but it is doubtful whether a sufficient number of the assailing force could be spared to hold it after we had captured it. An order is said to have been received from the Viceroy within the last few hours forbidding any operations for the present. So it is most probable that no decisive action will be taken until the arrival of reinforcements. Where the reinforcements are to come from is scarcely known. Peshawur is once more quiet, and rumour has ceased to be busy. Possibly the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, now at Nowshera, numbering some 700 strong, and all eager for a brush, may be moved up as other regiments arrive in the valley. The delay is unfortunate. Every moment is of vast importance. Ali Musjid has been already strengthened by the addition of three regiments and some heavy guns besides a mule battery—one of our own disinterested gifts to the Ameer. There cannot be the smallest doubt that the Afghans regard the Khyber Pass as a position to be retained and defended at all hazards. The longer we delay the stronger the force at Ali Musjid will become, and we shall end by being compelled to assault the position with not fewer than 10,000 men.

You may have heard that it was the General's original intention to carry the place on the morning of the 5th instant. Every officer belonging to the two light columns set aside for the attack was peremptorily recalled. The men to form the first column were the 81st British, the 20th Native Infantry and a battery of artillery, but no assault came off: the force was too small. The Afghans were too strongly posted, and their numbers kept increasing day by day. The arrival of fresh troops at Peshawur renewed our hopes, and it was consequently confidently believed that the advancing column would move out of camp this morning. The order from Simla just referred to caused a hurried change in the General's plans, and the whole force is supposed to have moved in some three miles nearer to Peshawur. There they remain for the present.

Will this be the attempt the offensive? It is not considered at all likely, though with his superior force a bold initiative might do us inexcusable damage. He will rather strengthen his present position more and more, and do his best to give us a world of trouble to gain even a footing within the Pass. There is a report that the old warrior is at Ali Musjid in person, and that he is confident of victory, that is, of a successful defence of his position. Neither supposition, however, is probable. Another report that vast numbers of Russian soldiers of fortune are in his pay is still more improbable. Many of the Pass Afridis having been harassed by the Ameer's soldiery, have fled into Peshawur. Numbers of them may be seen both in cantonments and in the city, and the Commissioner's life is said to be a burden to him by reason of their importunate petitions for help and redress. Their homes have been destroyed, their lands harried, and they themselves expelled from their valleys.

The news from neighbouring stations indicates an expectation that the Government may call on them for troops at any moment. Cherrat in a few days will have sent every soldier away. The 81st and the 9th have come here. The Rifle Brigade will return to their own head-quarters at Nowshera. The garrison at the latter place is said to be ready for marching at any moment. The difficulty is carriage. It always is the difficulty. Every movement of troops is hindered and delayed for want of carriage. If the fate of the empire depended on carriage just now, India would be lost. The 17th Regiment would have been down from Murree days ago but for want of suitable conveyance. Speaking of the 17th reminds me of rather a good story about them. They had applied for carriage for their men, having been ordered to the frontier. What do you think they received? Dholies and dandies for women! But the 17th are anything but women, as they have often proved, and the unintentional joke was at least *mal apropos*.

Can it be true that the Government of India are making an effort to compromise matters with the Ameer and to pocket their insults on financial grounds? It is to be hoped not. We have gone too far to recede with honour, for there is an uncomfortable impression abroad that such an event may easily happen. For myself, I believe it will be found that the Viceroy is carrying out, in spite of many unforeseen delays, a decided policy which will bring honour to himself and to the country at large. The indecision at Peshawur is more apparent than real. It would be madness to risk a reverse just now, and the order to postpone operations until we are in sufficient force commends itself to the judgment of all.

By the way, I should have mentioned that the old fort of Jumrood as well as Hera-Singh-ke-Boorj, is occupied by our troops. They are separated by some two or three miles, the latter place being just within British territory. Some slight skirmishing is said to have taken place, and without casualty on our side; several of the enemy killed and wounded. Just as I go to post I hear that a battery of nine pounders, muzzle loaders, sent up from the arsenal at Ferozepore, is within twenty miles of Peshawur, but delayed, for want of suitable bullocks. There is with it a large store of ammunition as well as a considerable amount of treasure under a strong guard of the 27th P. I.

We take the following items of Frontier news from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—We learn by telegram that pressure from home is being used to force on an advance upon the Khyber. The movements to the front are being hurried on as rapidly as circumstances will allow. The 5th Fusiliers, 51st Light Infantry, and more batteries of artillery have received their orders to move. The following comprises the forces now encamped at Hurri-Sing-ki-boorjh and Fort Jumrood. At Jumrood:—The Guides, Mountain Train Battery and 1st Sikh Infantry; At Hurri-Singki-boorjh, No. 3 Royal Horse Artillery, 13-9th Royal Artillery, 500 men of the 81st Regiment, about 800 men of the 2-9th, 200 of the 14th Sikhs, 200 of the 7th Native Infantry, 200 of the 20th Punjab Native Infantry, and 1 squadron 14th Bengal Cavalry; about 3,000 of all arms. A Field Hospital has been opened with Surgeon-Major Jamieson as Senior Medical Officer. The Major squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers is expected at Umballa about the 25th instant. The regiment will move to the front with four full squadrons.

The following are from the *Englishman*:—Colonel H. F. M. Boisragon, commanding the 4th Sikh Infantry, will get the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, should General Roberts have to proceed across our frontier beyond Thul. The 72nd Highlanders are reported to have received orders for Peshawur. The Rev. W. Adams, from Allahabad, will accompany one detachment of the frontier force as chaplain. Lieutenant N. R. Stewart is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the General Commanding the Lahore Division. A Bokhara tile, of which the Russians are said to have offered one crore to the Amir of Kabul, is of the value of about twelve shillings.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,

Bombay, 15th October 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·756
Temperature of the Air	84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	·828
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =9).	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·8
General Direction of Wind	NNW, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	271

An Unappetizing meal was recently made for a wager by a young Frenchman. He undertook to eat a sparrow with his feathers, two snails and two live frogs for the modest sum of 4s., and although he won his bet he nearly lost his life in the attempt.

A certain General Officer in the United Kingdom not long ago called attention to the garrison orders, which state in most military language that an inlying hospital—apparently the mind of the person who drew out the orders was running on inlying picquets—having been provided, no woman was to be confined in her own quarters without the permission of the General. We should like to know what course the spouse of Thomas Atkins should adopt should she wish to become a mother elsewhere than in the inlying hospital? The military authorities are very particular about exactitude in time. Consequently Mrs. Atkins would, we imagine, be expected to submit an application to be brought to bed on a certain fixed date. But supposing the event did not come off on the date specified, would Mrs. Atkins be liable to be struck off the married roll for disobedience of orders? This is a point on which it would be as well to obtain the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General.—*Vanity Fair.*

GOLD BEETLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Would some one fond of entomology kindly inform me how to preserve the golden hue of the *scarabæus* found at Elephanta, as all mine have gradually lost their brilliancy, and become of a dirty brown colour. My only fear is, that if a remedy is made known, it may lead to a run on the beetles, ending in their extinction. MINNIE.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

COOKS FOR KABUL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am a Trans-Indus man. From Dera Ishmael Khan to Kurrachee I know the country very well; that bit between the Indus river and the hills. I wrote "the Legend of Oomerkote" in a Kurrachee paper, translating into prose a very popular song. It commenced thus, "When night throws her sable mantle over the western range of hills in Upper Sind, men and boys returning home from work sing the national and popular song of Oomar's hopeless love." The editor complimented me with affixing my initial to his *Waifs and Strays*. This must have irritated his own Sukkur correspondent not a little, as, just one year before that, I attacked that gentleman from Sukkur in the *Sind News*. Within the last ten years I see three newspapers of Kurrachee have died out, or committed suicide. That Sind and its *Pulla* fish, I fear, cause this unnatural mode of dying a very common thing, particularly this season of the year, when all that rich fish oil taken into the system in summer appears to ignite like phosphorus in the body in winter, creating a very strong fever, which in some cases does not abate, but with the death of the patient. In history a Mahomedan sovereign, newly conquering the country, succumbed to this local fever. And now to my subject. There are several thousands and thousands of cooks in the Madras Presidency who can speak English very well, are chiefly Roman Catholic Christians, starving and dying away for want of work. These are just the boys for European soldiers in the field. The soldiers would be rendered far happier with an English-speaking *cuisine* assistant than the Bengal *chummars*, or shoe-maker casts fellows, who can never pick up two words of English. These Bengal cooks would any day conspire with a disaffected native pretender, and poison the soldiers. A Christian would never allow that.

Let Sir Charles Nevill's Chamberlain and Sir Frederick Haines, lately gone over to Bengal from Madras, have a perusal of this letter, and they will agree, this head master cook is really a clever fellow. And now that I have given you my address, allow me to dress up a dish for our fighting Hindus. These gentlemen eat pork, the Sikhs and Ghoorkas. They must be kindly treated, and with plenty of rum in this cold weather pork will be delicious. Christmas is coming on too. There is a dangerous sect gone over to Afghanistan from the Punjab. The Kookars may assist Shere Ali, but I don't fear them. They are not beef-eaters. If my Madras cooks be allowed to take with them their wives and children so much the better, because those hill tribes are such notorious cattle lifters that the cattle must be watched day and night. If only for the sake of the cattle, nocturnal alarms will be very common in the camp. I would not fight the Cabulese with more than three thousand trained infantry. All the best sharp shooters in the three Presidencies—and, give me two or three millions of locusts, I mean militia, such as Hyder Ali, and Tippoo Sultan, and Baber, Timour Lung, and Nadir Shah, led about in Oriental warfare. I could spare your trained men for the Trans and Cis-Bosphorus.

I bet you a wager the Khyber is getting blocked up. The *big guns* we heard in the telegrams mean nothing more or less than *blasting* the rocks. Why should our returning Envoy come by the Koorum and Ali Musjid regiments be withdrawn? Shere Ali and Mir Ali Mouard of Khyrpore have the same lives. The latter is seventy years old now.

HEAD MASTER COOK.

BOMBAY.

The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. of Sunday the 13th instant, was 141 inches and 49 cents.

Mr. Sa Nogueira De Balsemão, the Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, arrived in Bombay on Monday last and proceeds to Goa by the British I. S. N. Co. on Saturday next.

The Gymkhana.—There will be hurdles put up on the maidan opposite the Gymkhana this evening for any members of the above institution to practice their horses or ponies at jumping.

A vagrant.—John Kenny, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaum Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

An old offender.—Marootee Soona, an old offender was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaum Police Court, to two years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a cotton sheet, value Re. 1-4-0, the property of Manajee Darmpooree.

The amount of cotton shipped from ports in Sind to foreign or external ports, during last month was 2,063 pressed bales, containing 11,021,104 lbs. of the value of Rs. 249,460. In addition to the above 100 pressed bales, weighing 364,000 lbs, and of the value of Rs. 10,000 were shipped to Bombay.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 12th October, was 58 feet 6 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 119 inches 49 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 55 feet 2 tenths; total rainfall up to date was 61 inches 30 cents.

Cheating.—A Mahomedan named Gowhurkhan Toorubkhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaum Police Court, of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing one Narayen Cooverjee to deliver to him (prisoner) Re. 10. He was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft from a child.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, three noted characters named Jama Baja, Jucia Wajia and Bata Galla were convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a gold chain ornament, value Re. 15, from the person of a child of Ramjee Jetia. They were each sentenced to two years' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Marwarees in trouble.—Three Marwarees named Khoma Motee, Nama Gowa, and Sewla Rutna, pawnbrokers, having in their place of business at New Hanuman Lane, Cowasjee Patel Street, on the instance of Mr. Constable Jones, with having knowingly received from native soldiers regimental necessaries or kit, in contravention of Section 85 of Act, VII. of 1867. The articles in question consisted of uniform clothing, &c. They were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No 1 was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 each a fine of Rs. 5, being both the value of the articles received by him; prisoner No. 2 was fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 13-8-0; and prisoner No. 3 was fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 10-8-0.

A sad accident.—We reported in Tuesday's paper that Mr. Ardasir Merwanjee Sett had a fall from his horse the preceding morning, resulting in a fracture of the skull. He died yesterday morning of the injuries at his family-house opposite the Portuguese Church, Girgaum. A few years ago, on the death of his father, Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Sett, he inherited a large estate, including the valuable property known as Nowrojee Hill or Dongree. The income of the estate was at one time reputed to be so handsome as to have been worth a seer of gold per day. Mr. Ardasir, a young man of about thirty-three years, was a member of the Municipal Corporation, and did everything by private and public charity to sustain the prestige of his family.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball presided at a regular sitting of the court yesterday.

On the application of Mr. Starling, an interim order was granted to Hajee Hasson Hajee Adum. On the application of the same learned counsel, an order was made for the examination *de bene esse* of Aminabace, a witness in the case of Shaik Ali Asdool Currim.

Interim orders were granted to Liladhur Vissoo, Moroba Soonderjee, and Dyal Gokoo on the application of Mr.

BANKS.

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HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

The above Hotel is now opened.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 5th October 1878.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
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MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the station and is a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill as a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season:—

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(LATE STAR AND GARTER.)
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Dinner	" 2
Tiffin	" 1

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"Cissac Medoc".. "	"	" 14 0
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"Cantrell & Cochrane's," full size bottles.....		" 4 0

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WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
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In pamphlet form; price 8 as,
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PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadavi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, call attention to the recognised remedy for

ASTHMA, &c. DATURA TATULA. Cigarettes and Cigars, Pastilles for Inhalation, in boxes, 9s. to 18s.

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DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c. Delicate persons use the remedy as Cigarettes, or as Pastilles for Inhalation.

DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c. The words "Datura Tatula and "SAVORY & MOORE" on the labels are the only guarantee against the risk of imitations.

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1878.

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HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natu al means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), it is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

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PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the soldiery were? Who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single traveling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be gone while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health, the simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, or India, and in the tropics, it has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than 'nips,' and among the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—has been pronounced not only as refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail.* Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the Indian Ocean, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

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CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—"Eno" FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE, or FRUIT POWDERS.—*Sold by the Chemists. Price* 2*s.* 9*d.* *and* 4*s.* 6*d.*

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THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size.

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A LADY'S WALKING BOOT.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1878.

OUR ATTITUDE ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

For many a day the newspapers have been melancholy reading; to-day they are most melancholy. No Englishman—not even the partisan whose thoughts do not always correspond with his words—can go through the various London prints this morning without feeling that his Government and his country are fast becoming a laughing-stock to everybody who is not an Englishman. And the worst of it is that it seems almost impossible to mend matters now, except in a comparatively unimportant particular. The ludicrous bounce of the ministerial press, the Who's-afraid swagger, the studied gratuitous [illegible] of Mr. Bob Acres' part in the farce of a grinning [illegible]—this sort of thing might be avoided at any rate. The truth is that the country has been placed in a position of extreme difficulty, a difficulty at once painful, humiliating, and even ridiculous; and it can only be made more humiliating, more ridiculous, by an affectation of sublime serenity. Let us look at a few of the various news items, as they are sometimes called, which are telegraphed this morning. According to the reports from India, numerous additional regiments have been warmed to prepare for active service; the Quetta garrison is to be strongly reinforced; here and there troops are to be concentrated, in one place as many as 15,000 men; everywhere formidable preparation. But "it is imperative that time should be given for negotiations with the hill tribes, who are independent of Cabul, but would throw their whole weight into the scale against us if we attempt to advance without having made arrangements with them for their neutrality." For although the temper of the Ameer has been known for years, and though the intrigue of Russia at Cabul has been known for months, and though for weeks it has appeared most probable that the one and the other would combine to put upon us open insult and defiance, no arrangements with these hill tribes was attempted till yesterday. (Again, masterly inactivity of the most impressive order). For this reason, and for others of an equally unfamiliar character, "it is believed that no immediate advance will take place," says one report. Says another: "Notwithstanding the prompt military measures taken by the authorities, it is believed that the Government intend to wait the course of events and to observe the attitude adopted by the Ameer." Says a third: "The Government will await for the present the possibility of a favourable outcome of events, adopting a subdued and reserved expectation." Now to await the possibility of a favourable outcome of events (in Mr. Micawber's time it used to be called waiting for something to turn up), meanwhile adopting an attitude of armed expectation, is only to invite us on the frontier after Shere Ali has delivered his ultimatum in the most offensive way conceivable—be sure, Major Cavagnari was not *actually* murdered) precisely the position we took up before the Ameer had come to a decision. Of course there are explanations of such a course as either judicious or necessary; though there are none that can take from it its unfortunate appearance of hesitation to accept a challenge till for the third time it is accompanied by a blow, or of inability, months after the blow was expected, to meet it promptly. Besides the circumstance that the hill tribes have yet to be won to our own side (if they are not already won to the other), it is alleged by some that winter is too near to allow of an invasion: though according to others, there is time to move three weeks hence without danger of the snows. But supposing that the first-mentioned authorities are right, it remains that we are discovered in the folly of having allowed the matter to drag on till the Ameer could defy us with any amount of accompanying outrage—leaving the Viceroy of India for six months in the absurd position of holding forth one hand for an apology, while the other is applied to the bruises inflicted on his honour. Indeed, this is the attitude which he is recommended to adopt, as the one suggested by every consideration of prudence and dignity. All we can say is that we do not view it in that light. If this same attitude is adopted compulsorily, so much the worse for us that we have been reduced by our masterly inactivities to anything so ludicrous, humiliating, and perilous. If it is adopted voluntarily (and the ministerial organ assures us that "we can choose our own way with the certainty of following it at our will"), there is a kind of madness or of fatality about it for which the political inquirer should seek an explanation if he cannot find a cure.

If we ourselves had to look for the explanation, we should turn to the wretched position of our Government with regard to Russia and the whole Eastern Question. We should ask ourselves (supposing the attitude above described to be a voluntary one) whether our Government does not feel that "precipitation" in dealing with the Ameer might deprive them of a second opportunity of securing peace with honour by some secret arrangement with the Russian Court. That Russia is Shere Ali's instigator and abettor nobody doubts. She has still her agent at Cabul to operate as the exigencies or conveniences of her policy dictate. And elsewhere she has an unfinished programme to fulfil—a programme the success of which may be more or less affected by a continuance of ability to cozen or command her Majesty's Ministers. As a gentleman "in a position to be exceptionally well informed" told the newspaper correspondents who were open to know is himself well-informed, Russia is using the Afghan incident to distract attention from another quarter: or rather, as we should put it, as a promising means of bullying the Government into a bargain for "concessions" in another quarter. This well-informed person thinks that Russia "will show herself quite disposed to leave Afghanistan to the mercy of England, providing the negotiations that have lately been entered upon at the Porte with regard to the war indemnity are allowed to take their course:" we should add, and provided that England makes no serious objection to some other things desired by the Czar—such as concession to his wishes as to the organization of Roumelia, the occupation of that province and of the autonomous Bulgaria, and so forth. In any case, masterly inaction before Afghanistan all through the winter will leave ample scope for some new "preliminary understanding" like that which, after dishonouring and crippling the country at Berlin, led immediately to this Afghan imbroglio. With due precaution, such a conspiracy might escape revelation this time; and our experience in the former case justifies the apprehension that our Government will have no difficulty in resorting to such a means of boasting once more that they have given us peace with honour, and that, thanks to their astounding vigour, the empire is *really* re-established on the topmost pinnacles of a glorious security.

ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

(*Times.*)

Our latest news from Calcutta leaves little room for doubt that we must expect war with Afghanistan. Military operations have, in fact, been commenced already. Quetta must at least be strengthened. Our troops are on their way to the frontier, and it will probably not be long before we shall hear that they are threatening Afghan territory, or have even entered it. The more we learn of the circumstances under which our Mission was turned back, the more necessary it is shown to be that the outrage we have received should be followed by prompt punishment, and the less likely does it appear that there will be any such submission and reparation on the part of Shere Ali as the Indian Government could accept. Our envoys were not only refused a passage at the frontier line, but were repelled, we are now told, with threats of personal violence, which were only just not carried out. It must have been the intention of this conduct to make the breach between England and Afghanistan irreparable, and such doubtless will be its effect. The Indian Government, it would appear, is in a position to act at once. The men and the *material* are in readiness. Winter, indeed, is approaching, but there may yet be time for some of the work before us to be done in the remaining open weeks during which military operations will be practicable. If we can succeed in occupying two or three important military stations in the enemy's country—and this at least ought to be well within our power—we shall have gone a long way towards finishing the war. If more yet remains to be done, if Shere Ali is not content with the first stroke he will receive, and if his attitude is unchanged in spite of it, we can go on with the return of spring. There will, we trust, be no repetition of the errors for which we paid so dearly in the former war. We must not be betrayed a second time into an undue contempt for our enemy or into an imprudent trust in his word. There must be a careful estimate of the resistence we may expect to meet, and a force sufficient to bear it down. This will be the first duty of the responsible officers to whom the direction of the war will be intrusted, and the nation rely upon them not to fail in it. Our success, whatever be the cost, must be attained decisively, if not speedily. A prolonged war, with a series of stirring adventures, and no clear result after them, would be only just better than a defeat. Our invasion of Afghanistan will be no unopposed march over. The Ameer, we may congratulate, must have been well aware of the extent of the provocation he was giving us, and of the manner in which it would be met on our part. He, like ourselves, must have been making ready for war, and though he may have no allies to help him, yet he may receive a good deal of volunteered assistance. We can be in no doubt that we shall be well able to deal with him and with his friends, but it would be dangerous for us to imagine that we can do so without effort. Our blow, when it is given, must be effectual. We cannot suffer it either to fall or to be turned aside in half course. If we are not prepared to enter on war with a force sufficient to secure our objects and to demonstrate our irresistible superiority, we should do better not to enter on war at all, or to delay it until we are in better readiness.

The letter we print this morning from our Special Correspondent at Constantinople brings before us another phase of Eastern affairs. Our duties in Asia Minor, peaceful as they are and are likely to be, may prove a more abidding trouble than our North-West frontier question in India. In Asia Minor we have to deal, not with an open enemy who can be subdued by force of arms, but with a corrupt system of misgovernment which we can hardly hope to bring to so speedy and positive an issue. Our Correspondent's letter puts us face to face with the difficulties before us. It is something to know how the matter stands and what there is for us to rely upon, even if the information be that there is nothing we can rely upon at all. This, indeed, would seem to be the conclusion to which our Correspondent's letter points. It is not, in the first place, from the local Governors of Asia Minor that we are to look for a reform of administration. They, we are told, are bad enough in all ranks. Worse still is it to learn that it would be of no avail if we could get rid of them and have others appointed in their stead. The men are bad chiefly because the system is bad. The provinces are plundered, but not to the advantage of the first plunderer. From the lowest to the highest, each in turn is forced to yield up his booty to his next superior, on whom he is dependent, and from whom he has purchased his place. So things proceed upwards from rank to rank, and the Sultan is indeed the last before we come to the first cause, to the *primum mobile* of the meanest village extortion. The plunder is reaped from many quarters, but it is to the Sultan and his favourites that it all comes in the end. Sometimes, indeed, the demands of the Government are pressing, and they are met by special impositions. The ordinary procedure is a simple one. An order is sent off to some local Governor for the sums needed and he has no choice but to produce them. His services would soon be dispensed with if he were to be found failing in such a duty as this. The requirements of the Palace are more irregular, but they are not the less certain to be satisfied is much the same. The chief difference is that the course is a little more roundabout. The whole machinery of government in Asia Minor is set at work and is kept going in order to meet the wants of the Sultan or of some one in direct intercourse with the Sultan—a eunuch, a female favourite, or, perhaps, some one at a lower, in direct, source of income. It is for such recipients that industrious villagers are oppressed and robbed. The Christians are not the chief sufferers. These, our Correspondent says, can mostly manage to make themselves heard or can find champions who will be heard for them. The poor Mussulmans have no advocates, and it is on them, accordingly, that the burden descends and rests in the last instance.

A sketch such as this shows sufficiently from what quarters an impulse in the direction of reform is not likely to proceed. We shall not look with much hope to the governing classes, who have everything to lose by the change. The Sultan himself is very much leading to move, is tied hand and foot by social bonds. The influence of those who are always with him has the best chance of making itself felt. He may listen to remonstrances, and may make promises in reply to them, but he will soon pass into a company where no such trouble will be given him, and where the promises will be made *to* an effect precisely the opposite of the former ones. Turkey, it would appear, must be reformed altogether, or it cannot be reformed at all. The task, our Correspondent says, will be difficult, and this we can well believe. It is gratifying, however, after all the proof he has given us of its difficultly, to learn that he still regards that the difficulties are not insuperable. It is to the Palace he points as the place in which a beginning must be made. We are shown the Augean stables, and we get a hint, moreover of the hero who is to undertake the cleansing of them. It is to the national deputies that our Correspondent looks as the most available agents for reform; but the unwillingness of the Sultan and his Ministers to call them together, and so put arms into their hands, must be overcome first, and this will not be overcome easily.

THE MILITARY GEOGRAPHY OF AFGHANISTAN.

Even the most recent maps of Afghanistan are, from the jealously of foreigners which is a marked trait in the character of the Afghans, only roughly accurate. It is, however, possible, by collecting the scattered morsels of information given by various authorities to supply an approximately correct idea of the country which, before long, may be entered by a British army. Afghanistan is, on an average, about 420 miles from east to west, and 160 miles long from south to north. On the north it is bounded by the Oxus till a few miles below Kilaft, and thence the boundary-line dividing it from Khivan territory runs east by south to a point a few miles west of Sarrakhs. On the west it is bounded by Persia; on the south by Khelat. From its south-east-most extremity the frontier runs in a north-easterly direction along British territory as far as Swat. On the east it is bounded by Swat, Cafiristan, and Kashgar. A glance at a relief map shows that there is a long narrow promontory, as it were, of Afghan territory, which is bounded on the south by Cafiristan, on the east by Kashgar, and on the north by some minor khanates, more or less subject to Kokand and Bokhara. At one point this promontory is only 200 miles distant from Cashmere. As, however, we do not anticipate invasion from Afghanistan we may leave out of consideration the above-mentioned tongue of territory. The main features of Afghanistan are the mountain chains, the general direction of which is east and west, but which throw out buttresses to the north and south. Afghanistan is traversed across the centre from east to west by a chain of mountains, which may be viewed as an offshoot of the Himalayan system. This chain, called the Hindoo-Koosh, or more properly the Hindoo-Koh, ends in the Koh-i-Baba, a huge mass north-west of and at no great distance from the city of Cabul. It is covered with perpetual snow, and its highest peak is nearly 18,000ft. high. Thence run two parallel chains, one called the Safed Koh; the other—the southernmost one—the Siah Koh. The northern range terminates just north of Herat, and the southern range, when it reaches a point just south of that city, bends off to the south-west and by south. These mountains are of no great height. North of the Koh-i-Baba and the Safed Koh is a high plateau, intersected by minor ranges, and called the Huzareh district. Running in a south-west direction from Cabul past Kandahar to Girishk is another chain of mountains. Practically almost the whole of Afghanistan is a mass of mountains interspersed with valleys, of which some are of considerable size. The main watersheds of the country are, however, the crests of the two chains which run, one from east to west, and the other diagonally from north-east to south-west.

The chief rivers of Afghanistan are the Murghab, the Hari Rood, the Balkh, the Cabul, and the Helmund. The Murghab, rising near the north-eastern extremity of the Safed Koh, flows to Merv, a little beyond which the stream, whose waters in its course have been greatly drawn off for purposes of irrigation, loses itself in the sandy desert of Khiva. The Balkh, rising in the northern slopes of the Koh-i-Baba, is exhausted in a similar manner soon after it reaches the town of Balkh, and before it can effect a junction with the Oxus. The Cabul river rises in the mountains near the city of that name, and, passing by Jellalabad, makes its way through the Khyber Pass into British territory falling into the Indus, close to Attock. The Hari Rood, taking its rise in the north-easterly slopes of the Siah Koh, traverses the long narrow valley formed by the Safed Koh, and the Siah Koh runs close to and south of Herat, a few miles past which it turns to the north, following for some distance the boundary of Afghanistan, then, quitting that country, turns north-west and falls into the Tejend. The Helmund rises in the south-eastern slopes of the Koh-i-Baba, near Cabul, and, running in a south-westerly direction to Girishk about 100 miles south of that city, makes a sudden turn to the west, and, after flowing in that direction another 100 miles, emerges from Afghan territory. There are other rivers besides those we have named, but they are of no great importance. As a whole, it may be said that Afghanistan is well watered, and that in consequence the valleys are fertile. Unfortunately we are able to give but scant details of even the principal rivers. The Murghab is described as a clear and rapid mountain stream. Of the Balkh river we can say little. Of the Cabul River we know that from Tezeen the body of General Elphinstone was, at the end of April, sent down on a raft to Jalalabad. We also know that in the same month the Cabul river was forded by cavalry with great difficulty opposite Lalpoora, at the Afghan and of the Khyber Pass. It is probable, therefore, that the river throughout the greater part of the course from Cabul to the Indus is navigable for small boats even in the spring. According to Captain Marsh, who travelled from Meshed to Herat about five years ago in the month of April, the Hari Rood, where he crossed it at the Afghan frontier, had very little water in it, being exhausted by the irrigating canals higher up. The stream itself was only two yards wide and 1ft. deep, but the bed was more than 1,000 yards broad. The plain of Herat is watered by canals from the river, and one of these enters the city. The same author says that during the winter, which sets in early and last four months, all the streams near Herat are frozen. Concerning the Helmund, which would have to be crossed by an army marching from the Bolan to Herat, Captain Marsh, who passed it at Girishk in the beginning of the month of May, says that at that season it is 100 yards broad and 3½ft. deep. It is then at its lowest, and split up into many small streams. At the end of May or beginning of June, when the river is swollen by the melting of the snow, its breadth is computed at about a mile. The left, or south bank, is higher than the right, or northern bank.

The climate and soil of Afghanistan are very variable. In the valleys the climate is very hot in the summer, and fruit and grain are abundant. There is also a good deal of cultivation on terraces on the lower slopes of the mountains. Throughout the country, however, and especially in the north, there are frequent tracts of desert or rough rock-strewn plateaus, where nothing is cultivated. The valley of Cabul is remarkably fertile and highly cultivated, at all events near the city of that name. The climate is, however, colder than that of Afghanistan generally, but is very regular. There are three months of the winter, three of spring, three of summer, and three of autumn. During the winter, which sets in about the beginning of December, the town is regularly blockaded by the snow, which completely blocks up the streets, so that business is at a standstill.

An army advancing from Quettah, at present our advanced post in Afghanistan, would have to accomplish a distance of about 600 miles. It would have to cross the Kodal Mountains, which end Candahar water is sometimes scarce; but the road crosses three streams. Candahar is an important town in every sense, especially from a strategical point of view, for through it passes the best line of communication between Cabul and Herat. It is also the capital of Southern Afghanistan, and whoever holds the city in force is master of the whole of that part of the country. The road for the first 16 miles from Candahar is level, having the advantage of unbridged streams and watercourses which it crosses. The next two days' marches to Gerishk the road passes over a stony desert, in which water is scarcely to be procured. Gerishk is an important point on the road for the Helmund, which is the largest river of the country. It is 100 yards broad and 3½ft. deep and can only be forded at that town. It was, when Captain Marsh crossed it, split up into many small streams. When the river floods at the beginning of April it is said to be from 400 to 500 yards broad. The left or southern is higher than the right or northern bank. The country in the neighbourhood is fertile. The road then crosses a sterile plain, or rather plateau. The next day's march water is to be obtained. At Delaram water, forage, and food are procurable. The road then passes through a stony valley, but is level and good, with the drawback, however, that little water is to be obtained. Furrah on the Furrah road or river, is but a heap of ruins, with little to indicate that it was once the capital of one of the largest quarters of the year; but at the beginning of summer it is about 200 yards wide. Between Furrah and Subzemar there are no villages, the country passed through being a jumble of valleys and hills, with small plains tenanted by nomads. It is almost needless to say that provisions are scarce. On leaving Subzemar the road traverses a valley well cultivated and covered by large flocks and herds. The road still lies through the passes of mountains intervening between Subzemar and Herat the road is very rough, and between the mouth of the pass and Herat the country is a perfec desert of hills and ruins, and water is scarcely to be obtained. Of Herat we need only say that it is situated in a valley which is fertile and abounding in water and in food for man and beast. Let us now go back and speak of the road from Candahar *via* Ghuznee to Cabul. It is sufficient to state that it is about 300 miles long and mountainous and difficult throughout, in which it is extremely difficult to obtain provisions. The road is quite practicable, however, and was traversed both by Sir John Keane and General Nott with very little opposition. It may be considered as certain that a column would enter Afghanistan by the Khyber Pass. The road is quite practicable for all arms, and provisions are to be obtained almost everywhere along the route. Water also is abundant. The mouth of the pass is about 20 miles from Peshawur. There are two entrances within a short distance of each other, one, the main entrance, is called the Shadee Bhagiaree, the other the Jupogee. The former is the shorter, being only five miles from the fort of Ali Musjid, the latter is the unwilling one, but pass near that fort, is twice as long. From the mouth of the pass by the main road to its end at Dhaka is about 26 miles. From Dhaka to Jellalabad is about four marches or about 40 miles. The Khoord Cabul Pass, where General Elphinstone's army was destroyed in 1841, is only about ten miles from Cabul, and is the most formidable physical obstacle to a force marching from Jellalabad on the capital. There is, however, another pass a short distance to the south, so the defenders' attention might easily be distracted.

It will be of interest to touch briefly on the means of communication between Cabul and British India, and glance at the mode of operations in our last campaign with that country. From Cabul a chain of passes, or rather gaps in the summits of which rise in some cases to 18,000ft. intervene between our Indian dominions and the Ameer's territory, and the chain is no mere screen behind which an army can secretly collect and through which it can suddenly dash on an unsuspecting foe, but is a broad tract of mountainous land, inhospitable to the last degree, and inhabited by barbarous tribes, owning no master, and constantly at feud with each other. It is pierced by numerous passes, the best known of which are the Khyber and Bolan, through which our forces in the late Afghan war advanced on Cabul; but there are no fewer than 17 well-defined roads, practicable for the movements of lightly equipped columns, and over which gun could be taken. These are annually traversed by caravans of Afghan merchants, who bring the produce of Central Asia into Hindostan and take thence English wares in exchange. The great drawback to their being utilized in the event of war being forced upon us is the fact that our own means of communication within our border are of the worst description, so that the difficulties a force would encounter before it could reach the eastern end of the Kurram or the Gumal passes would be almost as great as those to be met with in the mountains themselves. It is therefore only necessary to take into consideration the Khyber and the Bolan. The former is within 170 miles of Jhelum, the present terminus of the Punjab railway system, with which it is connected by the Grand Trunk road, probably one of the very best military highways in the world. Grouped round the railway terminus, or between it and the Khyber, are the military cantonments of Jhelum, Sealkote, Tallagoon, Rawal Pindi, Nowshera, Abbottabad, Hoti-Mardan, Cambellpore, Peshawur and Kohat. At these places are stationed four batteries of horse, field, and two of mountain Artillery, two regiments of British and eight of Native Cavalry, six battalions of six British and 16 of Native Infantry—a force in itself sufficient to form a very admirable nucleus of an expeditionary army, when it is remembered that the Army of the Indus in 1838 consisted of but two regiments of British, with four of native Cavalry, three troops of Horse and four batteries of Field Artillery, four Line and 13 Native Infantry battalions. Then, however, the troops advanced by the Bolan, and encountered no opposition worthy of the name until they were fairly clear of the mountains. There were many reasons for the adoption of the southernmost route in those days which would be of no weight now, and it is most probable that should hostilities be determined on two columns would be organized, the Bengal Army furnishing the one that would march through the Kyber and operate towards Cabul and the northern districts of Afghanistan, the Bombay Army giving that for the Bolan, Candahar, and the southern tracts of the Ameer's dominions.

Unfortunately, in speaking of an Afghan war, and more especially of the Khyber Pass, popular opinion appears to cling to the remembrance of the misfotunes that overtook the ill-fated expedition of 1839, and more especially the disastrous retreat through the Koord Kabul Pass from Cabul to Jelalbad; but it should ever be remembered that a miserable want of agreement between the military and political chiefs of that force was the primary cause of the disaster, while the arms possessed by the Queen's troops in those days (old flint-lock Brown Bess) were far inferior to the long jazails of the Afghans. Now, with rifled cannon and breech-loaders we are far more completely equipped while the experiences of the Abyssinian and Ashantee expeditions certainly prompt the hope that a military and political chieftainship will be vested in one man. That the Khyber Pass presents slight difficulty to a well handled force is evident from the fact that in 1839 Colonel Wade forced it at the head of an irregular contingent, penetrating from Peshawur to Jelalabad, with a loss of but 180 men. In 1842 General Pollock forced it by shelling the heights from the ravines below, while two columns of 13 companies each on either flank pushed the enemy from ridge to ridge. His casualties were 125. On his return march he lost but 56 men. The Khyber Pass may be said, generally speaking, to commence at Jamrood, 10 miles west of Peshawur and to extend as far as Dhaka, a distance of about 33 miles. The actual entrance to the defile, however, is at Kadam, a place three miles west of Jamrood, which is a small village, surrounded by a mud wall. There still exist the ruins of an old Sikh fort built in 1837, after the defeat of the Afghan army on the adjacent plains, by the Khalsa Army under Hurree Singh. Within 1,000 yards of Kadam the gorge narrows to 150 yards, with steep precipitous cliffs on either hand. Between this and Afghan frontier fort of Ali Musjid, distant about ten miles, the mountains on either hand are about 1,500ft. in height, slaty, bare and to all appearance inaccessible; the width of the pass varies fom 200 to 40 feet. For a distance of 2½ miles beyond Ali Musjaid the pass retains its difficult character. It then enters the Lala Beg Valley, about six miles in length with an average breadth of a mile and a half. The western end of the valley, however, finds the road entering a still narrower defile, there being scarcely room for two camels to pass each other. The Lundi Khana Pass is distant from this point about a mile and a half, the ascent over it is narrow, rugged, steep, and generally the most difficult part of the road; guns could not be drawn here except by men, and then only after the improvement of the track. The descent, however, is along a well-made road, and is not so difficult. On the west side of the pass the mountains gradually open out, and lose much of their inaccessible nature. Dhaka is distant about eight miles, and here the defile ends. Difficult as the Khyber is to force, it is evident that what Wade and Pollock did 40 years ago can, if necessary, be done again. Moreover, our knowledge of these mountain ranges has much improved of late years, and several roads are well known which completely turn Ali Musjid, the most formidable obstacle between Peshawur and Jellalabad. Among these are the Tatara Road, which enters the hills about nine miles north of Jamrood and joins the main route at Dhaka, the Kadapa Road, and one through the Bara Valley both avoid Ali Musjid, are practicable for lightly equipped columns, and doubtless would be made use of were we compelled to force the Khyber.

It must be borne in mind that the tribes residing in the pass and its immediate vicinity, though nominally owing allegiance to the Ameer of Afghanistan, yet are powerful enough to demand and to obtain subsidies from him in return for the privilege they grant in permitting the highway to be made use of. In the time of Dost Mahomed the Mulliks of the Khyber received 130,000 rupees per annum. After the annexation of Peshawur by the Sikhs, Dost Mahomed paid them only 20,000. During our occupation of Cabul, 1839-42, we paid them 125,000 rupees annually, and after our withdrawal Dost Mahomed continued a payment of 27,000. At his death these allowances were stopped, nor has Shere Ali renewed them. Consequently his hold on the Afridi and Shinwari tribes, who virtually hold the pass from Jamrood to Dhaka, has been much weakened. To work on this will now be Lord Lytton's great object. If we can buy the Khyber Mullicks over to the side of the British, the forcing of the pass will be much simplified, and without a blow to a degree faithless to his salt, utterly regardless of tribal honour or family affection, the Afghan is ready to sell his sword to the highest bidder. Once through the pass, there appears small reason to believe we should be unable to keep it open for the free transmission of supplies. Fortified posts at judiciously selected spots, coupled with liberal douceurs to the neighbouring chieftains, is all that is requisite. An eminent authority has given it as his opinion that 4,000 Infantry with 12 mountain guns, aided by 900 Cavalry for patrolling purposes, would be ample.

The forcing of the Khyber and the necessary construction of a road practicable for wheeled traffic to Cabul would be but the commencement of the trials of an Afghan war. The fortresses of Jellalabad, Cabul and Candahar would have to be repaired, of their present condition little or nothing is known; but from Asiatic sources we have learnt that, subsequent to our departure from the country, Dost Mahomed spent much trouble on the valley and hills, with small plains being fortified, although it is improbable that they have been completed on any very scientific plans, it is beyond all doubt that they will not fall with the ease Ghuznee fell in the last campaign. Admitting that we have only Afghan organization, unaided by European officers, to oppose against, we shall require two columns to operate with. Profiting by past lessons, it would be criminal to repeat the blunder of 1839, and send in too small a force. The present leader of the mission, Sir Neville Chamberlain, has had bitter experience of the folly of under-estimating a foe in the failure of the Umballa Expedition, so that it may be assumed he will insist on an adequate army accompanying him should he be deputed to bring the Ameer to terms. Twenty-five thousand men for the northern or Khyber column, and 15,000 for the southern or Bolan force, will be ample, without leaving too wide a margin for detachments necessarily left behind to keep open communications. The Bolan Pass, which was the cause of such enormous loss among the cattle of the Army of the Indus, now has a fair road running through it, so that we may expect an expeditionary force to traverse it without its cavalry brigade being reduced to an effective strength of 100 sabres, as was the case in 1839; and we may rest assured recent experience has taught us that 88,000 camp followers are not necessary for an army of 9,500 men. Between Khelat and Candahar the country is very bad ground, a lack of forage, and an utter absence of water. These drawbacks are known, and so can be provided against. We must have no repetition of the mistakes that lost us 16,000 lives in 1841—no divided military and political commands, no effete generals, no under-estimating the value of our foes, no faith in Afghan treaties.

The denuding India of 40,000 men is a step that we dare not undertake. Already our army there is dangerously small, those of the feudatory Princes dangerously large. To leave such an element of mischief unwatched would be suicidal policy, and if it is determined to bring the Ameer to book we must not hesitate to reinforce our troops in the East Indies. The near approach of winter will prevent any invasion of Afghanistan being attempted for at least six months, and if by that time Shere Ali has not repented of the insult offered to Her Majesty's representative last Saturday we should be able to mass a force at Jacabahad and Peshawur which would insure his punishment being short, sharp and decisive.—*Times.*

LORD LYTTON AT CALCUTTA.

(*World.*)

Welcome though, after four months of exhausting duties in the Indian capital, may be the breeze, and full of refreshment to the wearied eye and brain the hills, of Simla, it is at Calcutta that the Viceroy of her Majesty's Indian Empire can alone be said to be at home. Some pomp and circumstance, no inconsiderable degree of ceremony, splendour, and pageantry, form an essential part of the popular and the necessary environment of the man who holds the greatest post which an English subject can fill. At the Indian metropolis the Queen's deputy leads the life, and leads it among the scenes proper to the dignity, of the representative and administrator of Imperial sway. On the hills he revels in the easy existence, and the not less easy attire, of an English gentleman taking his holiday. At Calcutta he is Governor-General; at Simla he is simply Lord Lytton. His Simla residence has size, but not magnificence, and lacks in impressiveness of effect what it undoubtedly possesses in superficial area. It is in fact little better than an enlarged and rather glorified barn, admirably situated with fine views and in pretty grounds, but with no exterior beauties and no interior grandeur. As for the Viceroy himself at Simla, when he is not busy with his papers indoors, he may be seen strolling about, clad in light short shooting-coat, on foot, or mounted on the back of one of the sturdy little hill-ponies, which are prominent features in the Simla landscape. All that he is not at Calcutta he is at Simla. There are few dwellings of a statelier beauty and a more thoroughly Royal aspect than that which in the City of Palaces is the home of Lord Lytton. It was built under the auspices of the great and magnificent Marquis Wellesley, and is in exact consonance with the Imperial character of our Indian rule. Nor are the style and scale of the Viceroy's daily life less in keeping with his august position. When he makes his public appearances in the streets and promenades of the Indian capital, it is with the surroundings appropriate to one who is himself the centre and the symbol of English power. When he dines out he is accompanied by all the insignia of State, with an equipage and bodyguard worthy the direct representative of English Royalty.

The Calcutta palace is not merely one of the most superb, but also one of the most interesting, buildings in her Majesty's dominions. The approach to it is up a colossal flight of steps, so spacious that half the inhabitants of the town can assemble upon them to greet an arriving Viceroy. Immediately on entering you find yourself in the great marble banqueting-hall, capable of holding with ease more than a hundred guests, and so lofty that palm-trees are frequently introduced on the occasion of great entertainments, and the tables of the guests are laid beneath their spreading branches. There are white pillars down the whole length of this noble chamber, and at the end of the vista, an admirable finish to the general effect, is the throne-room. But the Marble Hall is only the vestibule to an apartment of greater dimensions—the ballroom, where as many as two thousand guests are sometimes received, and the general air of which is that of a Royal stateroom. The plan of the whole house is curious, and is exactly suited to an Indian climate. From the four corners of a central block of buildings, in which are the reception rooms just mentioned, and others of lesser magnitude, long corridors radiate, communicating at a considerable distance with four wings, each of which virtually constitutes a separate and detached house. Each of these wings is so built that from whatever side the wind comes—north, south, east, or west—a thorough draft can be obtained through every room. This scheme of construction, while giving the ground-plan very much of the appearance of one of that tribe of beetles which, with ungracefully long legs, may be sometimes seen running upon the surface of the water, gives the house at once the refreshing cool and space which Mr. Tennyson's hero desired and procured in the stately pleasure-house that he erected as the palace of his soul. In one of these wings the Viceroy has his own establishment, his private rooms, and offices of State. In the same wing, and immediately adjoining these, are the Political Secretary's room, the Aide-de-Camp's room, and waiting-room; while on the floor below are the Private Secretary's office, and rooms for the staff of under-secretaries and clerks whose services are in perpetual requisition to deal with the mountains of papers which daily come before the Viceroy. So far as its ornaments and fittings are concerned, the whole house is a curious miscellany of trophies and historical association. The Council-room and some of the corridors are lined with portraits of ex-Viceroys—Warren Hastings, Wellesley, and others. The Marble Hall abounds with busts of the Roman Emperors captured from a French man-of-war, and ranged along the walls; while the chandeliers of rare beauty, hung in each of the principal apartments, are, like most of our modern English dramas, also taken from the French. It must be admitted, however, that there is one great want in what may be called the decorative furniture of the house. One looks in vain for what one naturally expects to see, and what might so easily have been provided—a good Indian museum, a well-planned collection of articles natural or manufactured, the products of a country so rich in wealth in both departments may be pronounced to be unrivalled.

There is a well-known Latin couplet which a wit and scholar of the period, on calling at Devonshire House during the process of the completion of its interior, and being struck with the simplicity of its ornamentation, hurriedly wrote down on a piece of paper,

"Ut dominus domus est: non extra fulta columnis
Marmoreis splendet; quod tenet intus habet."

The first four words of these two lines suggest themselves with irresistible force as one looks around the official apartments of Lord Lytton, and compasses the general aspect with that which they wore in the days of Lord Northbrook. Knebworth was scarcely more the mirror of the mind of the author of *The Caxtons* than the rooms of which we now speak bring to the eye the taste and character of the author of *Tancille*. Plain and simple in his habits, Lord Northbrook invested the handsome lofty chamber in which the principal business of State was transacted with a severely business-like appearance. It was void of attractions to the eye; it was without the suggestion of allurements to the sense of any kind. When Lord Lytton arrived at Calcutta he doubtless felt that this room was the special Sparta that it was his mission to adorn. It at once began to assume a certain glow and colour of history. There are rich lights and soft hues; barbaric splendour of rugs and carpets; a profusion of exquisite esthetic appliances. A few choice pictures are on the walls, and on the walls too are ranged—yet more significant token of the taste and genius of the man—works of richly-bound books. Even the furniture has undergone a change. Handsome pier-glasses and chandeliers have been introduced; flowers and vases are not wanting; luxurious chairs and settees have taken the place of more stiff and formal articles. Here the Viceroy sits for hours seeing secretaries and visitors, receiving reports, perusing and writing documents of State, and transacting the other business of the great empire committed to his charge. Often, however, he places himself with books and papers in the broad matted balcony or verandah just outside the room. Here there are chairs, tables, every convenience for writing or study, and any number of Persian rugs; and here Lord Lytton will sit, refreshing himself with an occasional glimpse of the picturesque view unfolded before him, and apparently quite undisturbed by the multitude of green parrots clustering and screaming round the jalousies.

Quite the reverse by nature and habit of an early riser Lord Lytton has to a great extent adapted himself to Indian habits even in this difficult respect. He seldom misses his walk before breakfast, and between eight and nine o'clock may be generally seen alone, walking with bent head and thoughtful air through the beautiful gardens of Government House. After breakfast the real work of the day begins, and from that time till luncheon there is no end to secretaries and visitors. The secretaries of the different government departments have each their stated days and hours for seeing the Viceroy, while hourly the office-boxes, for which Indian government is famous, keep pouring in laden with papers. A despatch of office-boxes, tempered by the occasional loss of the key,' the Government of India was once happily termed; and there are days when these boxes accumulate till they form a mountain on either side up to the place at which the Viceroy is seated. Luncheon, sometimes but not always, brings with it a break from work. Very often it is principally used as an opportunity for conversation with some gentleman of whom the Viceroy cannot find another appointment. After luncheon the same round of work continues till late in the afternoon. About six o'clock one of the viceregal carriages usually comes round, with outriders and escort; and sometimes the Viceroy secures an airing and drives round the Maidan, the celebrated park of Calcutta, or goes to visit some institution. Quite as often his work lasts on till dinner, and can with difficulty be broken off then. Considering the amount of day's labours as this, it may be seen that the office of the Indian Viceroy is called not unjustly the most laborious, as it is the most splendid, appointment in the gift of the English Crown. How, indeed, could it fail to be other than laborious, seeing that the Viceroy is really the spur of a bureaucracy but absolute despotism, which is charged with controlling and caring for two hundred millions of human beings, who are accustomed to do nothing for themselves, and to find all that they want done or provided by their rulers?

The more purely social duties, which are far from being the least onerous of the position, remain to be mentioned. At ordinary times the Government House party is almost always a large one including as it does the Viceroy's family, a numerous staff, and probably some visitors staying in the house. At dinner there is generally a considerable reinforcement of the company. Two or three times a week there are dinner parties, varying from twenty to seventy in number, while few nights are free from something in the nature of a reception, or concert. Indian society is happy in the possession of a lady who is pre-eminently qualified to be the mistress of the Calcutta palace. With a natural dignity increased in effect by a tall and stately figure, Lady Lytton combines brightness, grace, as well as a marvellous sweetness and courtesy. No better or more thoughtful hostess has ever been known at Government House, and she has her reward in the admiration and homage of all who come under her influence. Large official parties are not the occasion on which Lord Lytton principally shines. There is about him a sympathetic quickness, an innate tendency to accommodate his manner to that of the guests whom he receives, a sensibility to all external influences, which are not without their difficulties and dangers to a man who has to play the part of chief in court ceremonials. But none who have seen him at small and intimate parties can forget the brilliancy of his conversation, or will come away without a strong impression of the geniality of his manner and the warmth of his nature. After dinner he usually retires early, and often works on till the early hours of the morning. When at some future time his minutes and state papers see the light, and persons can realise, as they cannot now do, the extent and variety of the topics he has treated, the breadth of view and the grasp of subject shown in every case, the indomitable courage and perseverance with which, through good repute and evil repute he has grappled with every question, however complicated or however delicate, that has come before him, never turning aside or leaving it, because too troublesome, as a legacy to his successors, justice will be done to him.

From Friday to Monday the Viceregal family generally go down to Barrackpore, the Viceroy's beautiful country residence, situated on the river, about fourteen miles above Calcutta. Sometimes they drive there in the evening more frequently they go up the river by steamer. The house at Barrackpore is handsome and comfortable—a true Indian bungalow, the main rooms all on one floor, and all opening into one another. The air is cooler and fresher than at Calcutta, while the absolute quiet proves a most delightful change from the perpetual bustle of the capital. But the principal charm of the place is its lovely park, combining the beauties of an English pleasaunce with the variety and richness of tropical vegetation. Close to the house grows a magnificent banyan-tree, one of the finest in India, with its numberless roots like delicate pillars, connecting

MR. ERASMUS WILSON IN HENRIETTA-STREET.

(*The World.*)

WHILE press-gangs yet roamed near the Thames, seeking for brisk youths to serve the King, there came one day to the Tower-stairs a young Scotchman on the errand common to his countrymen. The youth had not, like Tobias Smollett, a tragedy in his pocket; although his destiny was for a while not very dissimilar from that of the immortal author of *Roderick Random*. The new arrival had in fact, while domiciled in the North, studied rather medicine than the humanities, and came to London to seek as an end what Smollett accepted as a passing necessity. No sooner had he stepped ashore than he saw an officer bravely attired in gold lace and cocked-hat, who came up and, taking him by the hand, shook it heartily, and asked him whither he was bound. The Scot answered that he was making for Surgeons' Hall, in the hope that he might be admitted as a surgeon in the Royal Navy. 'Your hand feels more like that of a sailor than of a surgeon,' said the officer doubtfully; whereupon the youngster explained that he had worked his passage from Scotland before the mast. After one more glance at the tell-tale hand the officer said, 'Then good-bye, my lad, and God bless you!' and William Wilson of Aberdeen, having thus escaped by the skin of his teeth, went his way, passed his examination, served his country, and at the conclusion of the French war settled at Dartford, in Kent, in 'civil practice.'

A few years later, to be nearer the ships in ordinary at Greenhithe, he moved to that part of the parish of Swanscombe. Here his son Erasmus, who had already received his early education at the Dartford Grammar School, had the advantage of instruction from the learned rector, Mr. George Rencurel. His father, however, entertaining the opinion that a boy could not be launched too early in the world, set him to practical work in the workhouse infirmary at Dartford, and obtained his admission, at the age of sixteen, to the anatomical class of John Abernethy. It was while sitting at the feet of this genial, blue-coated, brass-buttoned Gamaliel that Erasmus Wilson acquired a taste for the study of anatomy, and a hope that he might one day be able to teach it. He also made many friends, among whom were George Gulliver, Richard Owen, Richard Partridge, John Walker of Antigua, and George Longstaff.

It was Walker who first induced Wilson to undertake the study of botany for its own sake, and not merely as a help to the knowledge of drugs. In the summer-time he visited his friend at Dartford, where he found Dr. Peete, a botanist of considerable eminence. Rambling side by side with Walker through some of the most beautiful rural scenery in England, rich in botanical rarities, and perfumed by chalk-loving plants, Erasmus Wilson received his first lessons in Natural History. Entomology was pursued in the rich preserves of Darenth Wood, in company with George Longstaff; and the studies of Wilson received an impulse, the effect of which became visible in later years in his commentary on the *Classification of Diseases of the Skin*. In 1828, and again in 1830, Wilson visited Paris and followed the cliniques of Dupuytren, Boyer, Orfila, Breschet, and Lisfranc; and attended the lectures on botany, comparative anatomy, and natural history, in the Jardin du Roi, where he was presented to Cuvier and Geoffroy de St. Hilaire. At La Pitie his dissections were so neat and careful that his fellow-students dubbed him a *picsher* (Anglice, 'sap') a nickname which perhaps never hurt any but the over-rash, eager for a reputation for Crichtonism.

In addition to a decided taste for natural history, Wilson had another quality which distinguished him from his fellows. From his mother, the daughter of a Norwegian settler in England, he inherited a taste for drawing, which stood him in good stead in the course of his anatomical studies, and served materially in moulding his career. Forty or fifty years ago drawing was a rare accomplishment, and the advantage of being able to copy the diagrams of an anatomical lecture into a note-book was very great. This faculty was turned to account at University College, where Wilson acted as assistant to Jones Quain, while he occupied the chair of anatomy and physiology; again in directing and superintending the illustrations to D. Quain's anatomy, and once more in performing a similar office for Robert Liston, when he was preparing for the press his Practical Surgery, with one hundred and twenty engravings on wood, published in 1837. Concurrently with the display of his ability as a draughtsman, Erasmus Wilson developed a faculty for journalism. In 1840 he was appointed by the late Mr Wakley sub-editor of the *Lancet* and performed the duties of that post for the four succeeding years. He had already appeared in such a capacity, having produced in 1838 the *Dissector's Manual of Practical and Surgical Anatomy*, and in 1840 the *Anatomist's Vade Mecum*, a work which has gone through a large number of editions. It was during his sub-editorship of the *Lancet* that he determined to become a 'specialist.' He was thirty years of age, had studied in the best schools, was Professor of anatomy and physiology in the medical school of the Middlesex Hospital, and sub-editor of the *Lancet*; but, as his friend Mr Wakley pointed out to him, all these qualifications, if they sufficed to rescue him from obscurity, would not insure a brilliant and solid professional career, unless he selected some particular branch of medicine for future practice. The Coroner—a practical man—strongly insisted that Wilson should at once follow his recommendation, and turned a deaf ear to the many objections made at that time to the career of a specialist. Wilson urged that a specialist was only another name for a quack, and that he feared to imperil his future by adopting so dangerous a line; but Wakley would not be denied. Driven to make his choice, Wilson selected the diseases of the skin. In this decision he was influenced by many temptations. At that time the subject was not well understood, and there was about it the charm—to a lover of natural history—of its classes, orders, general and species, and, moreover, Breschet and Vaussaint had just published their treatise on the *Structure of the Skin*, magnificent in its wonderful semi-laxity. These attractions proved irresistible to Wilson, who chose dermatology as the most interesting field left unploughed.

'I have never regretted my choice,' continues the white-haired placid-looking man, clad in a suit of smooth black cloth, who sits at a comfortable desk in his snug consulting-room; 'there is only one more beautiful thing in the world than a fine healthy skin, and it is a rare skin-disease. I gather that you are interested in medicine. If you like skin-diseases, I have a treat in store for you.' Mr. Wilson reminds us somewhat of another eminent surgeon, who, on inviting us on the spur of the moment to see him operate, apologised for having 'nothing better to offer us than the excision of an eye.' While he is searching for the treat he proposes for us, we wonder why, in his waiting-room and here in his snuggery, he has covered the wall with pictures of pretty women, innocent of the slightest freckle. Is this done to irritate still more the unfortunate creatures on whom bimestone-and-tresols and other homely remedies have been tried in vain; or are these visions of fair damsels intended to suggest that patients, if they faithfully follow the advice of the doctor, may become even as they are? The *magnum opus* arrives, the folio, *Portraits of Diseases of the Skin*, in which elegantly modelled and graceful y posed human forms serve merely as vehicles for conveying to the mind a precise idea of the chief ills that the skin is heir to. Like the wonderful wax preparations in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, this volume extorts admiration from the unprofessional spectator, despite its subject. After calling attention to the fidelity with which the most minute features of skin-disease are depicted in his awesome tome, our host continues: 'I view these diseases, for the most part, as expressions of internal disorders, as the outward and visible sign of constitutional defects; such, for instance, as defective nutrition, one of the most fertile causes of disease known, especially in the case of children. I think good food, properly assimilated of course, one of the most potent safeguards against disease of all kinds, and pre-eminently of the skin. Children suffer terribly in this way for the want of being properly fed. Against common diseases, I distinctly recommend high feeding.' We remark that their authorities on the skin very widely from Mr. Wilson, and from each other. He rejoins at once, 'Hebra of Vienna is my greatest rival, and to me skin-disease from a point of view entirely opposed to mine. I regard skin-disease as constitutional; he treats it as local. Tilbury Fox has also a theory—a parasitical fungoid theory—and both of these gentlemen are undoubtedly successful in a large number of cases. Probably we are all right in our turn, for cases are not all alike, and the purely local treatment may at times prove sufficient. I am, however, convinced that ringworm and other diseases of children are decidedly assisted to defective nutrition. Food, air, and exercise will do a great deal.' We add that there is also a horse-operator specific for the skin. 'Quite true,' assents Mr. Wilson; 'a most valuable specific. It was not, however, confined to horse-operators until recently, as you imply. On the contrary, it was used years ago for fever and ague, while quinine was too costly a remedy for the poor to afford. It is good for fever when quinine cannot be got, and affects the skin and general health of children even more wonderfully than those of horses."

But it is the subject of the Alexandrian obelisk which gives its chief interests to Mr. Wilson's conversation. When and how did the idea of transporting the monolith from Egypt to England first suggest itself? 'The idea,' he frankly tells us, 'of bringing it to this country was not at first my own. My friend General Sir James Alexander came down to pay me a visit, at my summer house at Westgate-on-Sea, while he was full of a project for conveying Cleopatra's Needle over. His project was to raise the money by subscription; a feat which appeared to me so impossible that I preferred to undertake the whole business and consider myself fortunate in getting Mr. Dixon to help me. I had hoped that some member of the Royal Family would have done us the honour to unveil the monolith, at least the difficulty of the operation of poising it both proved greater than had at one time been anticipated. I hope everybody else is pleased, for I most certainly am. A new subject—Egyptology—has been opened up to me: and I am never so pleased as when I hit upon a new line of study.'

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

IN a late resolution, Sir Ashley Eden wrote, "district officers are quite losing their hold over the people from their habit of never seeing them except in court or in office." That is a very grave impeachment of our English administration in India; and we fear that it is built up on a good deal of truth. Many causes have led up to such an undesirable condition of relations between rulers and ruled, more than anything else probably—the overland route, the spread of railways, the consequent domination of English influences, and the facilities for a run home that are now open to Anglo Indians. In the old days, when a voyage to England took from three to five months to accomplish, and was expensive and perilous into the bargain, men who came out to India for the most part cut themselves adrift from the old country, and came to spend their lives, and make their houses here in the East. And, having so drifted, and so determined, they, to a great extent, put away from them western habits of thought, and conditions of life, and adopted much of the manner of living, and some of the ideas of the natives of the country they had elected to make their home. Wherefore, it happened that they had more sympathy with the natives, mixed more with them, and were better able to understand them than are the men of to-day. And Haileybury and the tradition of the elders helped on this state of things, for the men who looked upon India as their heritage and the heritage of their sons after them, and who came out here fitted out, so to speak, with relations and friends all over the presidency they came out to, naturally enough accepted the situation with more heartiness than the competition-wallahs, who look upon their position out here simply as the reward of their competitive ability, all whose associations are English, who never forget that they are English, and who desire only to get back to the old country as soon as they can qualify for a pension. And then, again, the race antagonism and the whole lamentable disturbance, engendered by the horrors of the mutiny of 1857, have not quite died out even yet, and must be taken into account in any estimate of existing relations.

Then, again, in the days before the era of inquisitive parliamentary control and English models for all things Indian; before the income-tax and its inquisitions; before Act X. of 1859, and its elaborate incitements to strife between zemindars and ryots; before the "wakeel nuisance," in short, our men in authority were content to allow village communities more or less to govern themselves through the medium of *punchayets* and like indigenous methods of rule. And, then, district officers had time and opportunity to do the work expected of them to make themselves acquainted with their districts, and to ingratiate themselves with, or at least to cultivate some acquaintance with, the people committed to their charge. Very few of them get either this time or this opportunity now. And, over and above the extra work entailed upon them by the present-day insistance on the strict letter of the law, and legal technicalities and quibbles as opposed to justice and common sense, they are hampered and hindered, and their time is taken up by ever-changing gubernatorial fads and freaks, the manufacture of statistics, the writing of voluminous reports about nothing, economic museums, the forcing of popular education on the sunlight-from-cucumber-principle, police returns that *must* add up, right model farms—what not, of experiments, but none the less tedious and time-consuming? Is it quite fair for the Government, which burdens them with these *kharuee* tasks, to censure them because they are not as well acquainted with their districts, and their people, as were their predecessors, who are not tied down so strictly to a desk, were often, indeed, able to do their so-called clutcherry work from the top of a *shikar* elephant and partly because of their shikar were brought so often into contact with the villagers, and were able to find out the real needs and wishes of those villagers.

Yet, again, as we have had occasion to point out frequently of late, there are the constant shiftings and changings of stations and appointments to which district officers are subject now-a-days. They may have all the desire in the world to travel about their districts, and find out all that they ought to know about them; but very often they get no chance of doing so, for no sooner do they begin to settle down in some new post, and learn what work is required of them than some senior man takes privilege leave or gets sick, and a game of general post, for the most part useless and unnecessary, is set going all through the service. As a result of this—partly—it will be found we think, that very few district officers now-a-days have a sufficient acquaintance with the *patois* spoken in their districts, to understand even what is said to them, much less to reply. They are very strong some of them, on Sanskrit and Arabic, and other practically dead languages, doubtless very useful in their way, as are Greek and Latin, but certainly not likely in themselves to help on the work of a district or a sub-division, the people of which speak and understand only some local *patois*, not recognized as a classical language, and an ability to converse in which is not rewarded by Government with prizes of one or two thousand rupees. The consequence is very often that a man gets delivered over to a venal *amla*, and unwittingly does many injustices.

And the remedy? Well, a wholesale comprehensive remedy, it is impossible to find. We cannot do away with the overland route and railways, and all the modern developments of mechanism that have brought England so much nearer to Englishmen in India, and developed English ideas, and—prejudices, perhaps. And in the same way, we cannot push back the course of time and do away with the effects upon the natives of the country of our systems of English education, our rent laws, new-fangled, capricious taxes, and adumbrations of popular government. We have set our hands to the plough, and there can be no turning back now, however wistfully we may regard the old fields and the old crops that have been ploughed up, and rooted out of all recognition. The only thing now seems to be to go on; to recognise the truth that, if India must be subject to the reign of law, we must provide sufficient men to administer the law according to the latest technical fashions. To do, that, we have certainly not a sufficiency of civil servants at present, even without the burden laid upon them of collection of statistics, manifold report-writing and other such supererogatory work. We ought to strengthen the lower ranks of the service, the real executive, the men who are brought into contact with the peasantry, or ought to be, and who to the peasantry represent the British Government. And if, in order to do this, it is necessary to do away with a few members of council, commissioners (famine or otherwise), inspectors-general of jails, and incumbents generally, we have a notion that, however much individual feelings may be hurt and vested interests outraged, the Empire as an Empire would benefit greatly. Why, over and above such reduction of unearned pay, the consequent saving in *kevaneedom* and utterly idle and useless waste of paper, pens, and ink indulged in by men who are fain in some fashion or another to justify their holding of sinecures, would be no trifling saving, not to mention the comfort.

In the meantime, agreeing very heartily as we do with Sir Ashley Eden in his opinion that district officers ought to make themselves acquainted with their districts, and the needs and wishes of the people they are set in authority over, we would venture to suggest once more that he might do something towards that much-to-be-desired end by giving his district officers a little more of "fixity of tenure of office," some chance of learning what he wants them to learn, and also by encouraging an acquaintance with district *patois* in preference to Arabic and Sanskrit.

"RICHARD" ON CALICO:—The last theme on which our Richard has expressed his opinion is, Volunteer Calico Balls. The Bombay Volunteer gave a most successful Calico Ball, at which Richard was present, danced, and generally enjoyed himself. In fact his enjoyment was so great that he found it necessary to give expression to his feelings through his Private Secretary, for the regiment in general, to the effect that such social gatherings would conduce to the good of volunteering. He, however, lost a good chance of making a joke. He should have added that ball practice was best calculated to make efficient volunteers.—*Charivari.*

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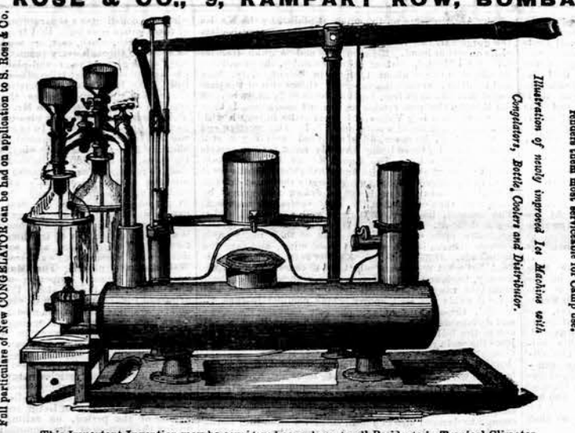

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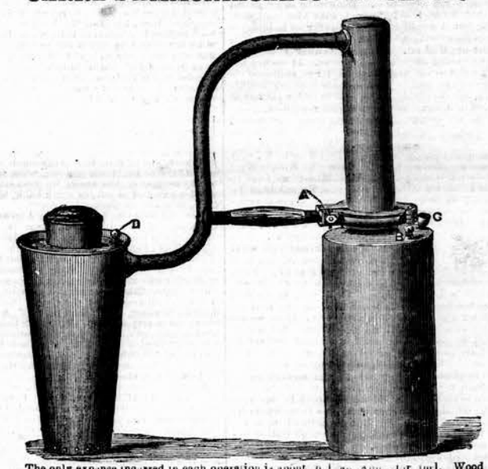

The only expense incurred in each operation is about 1 lb. of Charcoal. Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

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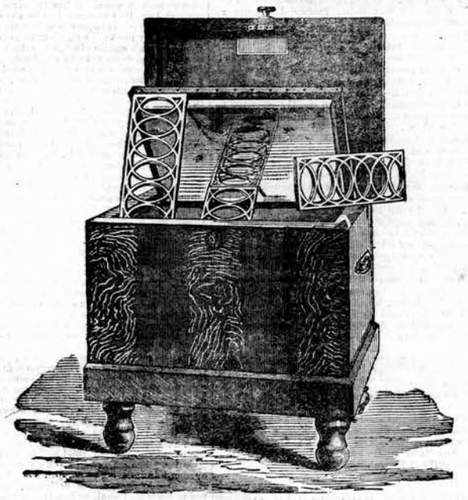

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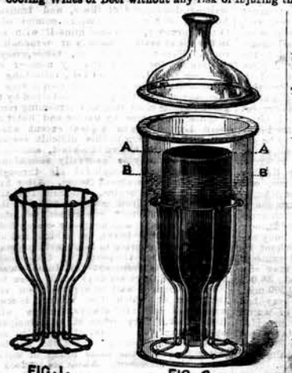

FIG. 1. Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.
FIG. 2. Bottle Cooler attached to Tap.
See Illustration of Ice Machine.

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WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

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"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATE."

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